PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,564—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
19th Aug.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
26th „	ORIENTAL	6284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th „	PENINSULAR	6894	MACEDONIA	10512
16th „	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
23rd „	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6522
30th „	MALTA	6964	.....	.....
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	6894	HIMALAYA	6898
14th „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
21st „	ORIENTAL	6284	INDIA	7911
28th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	6894	BRITANNIA	6525
11th „	MOLDAVIA	9500	.....	.....
18th „	ORIENTAL	6284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 31st July, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	5 916	Boyer	5th Oct 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	19th Aug. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	16th Sept. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Agents and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Travellers Building, Charing Cross, London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI AND MUSCAT.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA" 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Sept., calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 17th August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th Aug. 1905
* AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,393	5th Oct. „
* PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,395	5th Nov. „

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 600. 2nd Class Rs. 480. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de St bile	5,160	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles	„ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 360; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 950.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3969	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3595	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3568	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Mélange Bombay.

COMPLETE NEW STOCK
IN ALL
DEPARTMENTS.
SUITINGS, SHIRTINGS, HATS, HELMETS, WALKING STICKS, HOSIERY, SCARVES, COLLARS, TRUNKS, BAGS,
THE LATEST WEST END MODELS.
INSPECTION INVITED.
HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for GENT'S GOODS,} BOMBAY.

YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS TO THE VICEROY.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :—"CATERERS," BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock
HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA Ddocks.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL
28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES
THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.
LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs.	as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120	0
Embossed „ „ „	52	8
New Cherub „ Comb „	40	0
Embossed „ „ „	20	8
Plain „ „ „	17	0
New Art „ „ „	26	0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28	0
„ Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5	8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16	0
„ Scent bottles, large variety from	Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver „ „	150	0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21	0
„ „ 4 „ Lighter	21	0
„ „ 9 „ „	80	0
„ completely fitted plain or embossed	70	0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18	0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24	0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16	0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40	0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain	210	0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 „
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 „

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.
TRADE S. & CO. MARK

			Rs.	a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay			12	0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India	V. P. Post		6	0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea	do.	do.	5	0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.
Bombay Wholesale Agents :—
MESSRS. BRADFORD & CO.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
REICHTAG	2085	Ihle	28th Aug.
* BUNDESRATH	2085	Ulrich	11th Sept.
SOMALI	2655	Wrinker	23th „

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.
* Will Carry also cargo and passengers for CAPE PORTS.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
4, Medows Street, Bombay, 1st August, 1905.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.

VENNING
AND
RAMSAY.
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.
WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs.	a.
Twill	10	8
Soft Gauze	18	0
Fancy Oxford	21	0
Best Zephyr	25	8
Dress 4 fold linen Rs.	24-0	27 0
Fittings „	30-0	33 0
Double Collars „	3 0	3 12

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the "SUPERINTENDENT" Bombay Gazette, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE S.S. "HEIMBURG," No. 10 Shed Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above Vessel are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 15th August, 1905.

POONA 5TH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY 23RD AUGUST, 1905, (Holiday).

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 16th August, 1905.

CECIL GRAY
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 10th August, 1905.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, 29th August, 1905, at 5 P.M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

27th July, 1905.

THE CURRIMBHOY GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1905, at 3 p.m. to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the period ending 30th June, 1905.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

4.—To approve and sanction the increase made by the Directors in the remuneration of the Auditor for the year under report.

5.—To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remunerations.

6.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents,

Bombay, 7th August, 1905.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th August, 1905, to 30th August 1905, both days inclusive.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

ISSUE OF Rs. 35 LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES REPAYABLE IN THIRTY YEARS.

TENDERS are invited for a LOAN of 35 LAKHS of Rupees upon Debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, to be issued under the provisions of Act III of 1890 (B. C.), to provide funds for the purposes of carrying out certain works connected with the Port of Calcutta sanctioned by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which Loan and the interest thereon, will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners, and of the Tolls Dues, Rates, Rents and charges leviable under the Calcutta Port Act.

2. The Debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September, at the Bank of Bengal, upon presentation of the Debentures. The first payment of interest will be made on the 1st March, 1906.

3. Provision is made for a sinking fund for such an amount, invested half-yearly, as will be sufficient to liquidate the debt in thirty years.

4. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid at the time either into the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or Branches, to credit of the Commissioners or into the Commissioners' Office, and the balance on the 1st September, 1905, from which date interest will run. The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment be not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment, after being made be not fully taker up by the 1st September, 1905. In case a less number of Debentures is allotted than is applied for the excess of the deposit will be applied in, or towards payment of, the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

5. Tenders made out in forms to be obtained at the Commissioners' Office and from the Bank of Bengal, Head office or Branches, will be received by the Secretary to the Commissioners up to noon of MONDAY, the 21st August, 1905, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal or the Secretary to the Commissioners for the deposit abovenamed. A seperate Tender should be made for each rate offered.

6. The Tenders will be opened by the Commissioners in Meeting on Monday, the 21st August, 1905.

C. KILLICK,
Acting Secretary.

Dated the 8th August, 1905.

FORM OF TENDER.

THE CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSIONERS' 4 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1905.

To

THE SECRETARY
To the COMMISSIONERS for the PORT of CALCUTTA.

I — the undersigned hereby apply for .....
we
Debentures of Rs.....each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement published by you, dated the 8th August, 1905, and — send herewith a receipt for
I
we
Rs.....being 2 per cent. deposit on the par value of the Debentures, and — undertake to accept the same or
I
we
any less number the Commissioners may allot to — and to
me
us
make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 1st day of September, 1905.

The amount — undertake to pay for these Debentures is
I
we
Rs.....per cent.

Signature.....
Address .....
Dated.....1905.

* The deposit may also be sent with the tender in half currency notes.

"THE AGA KHAN CHALLENGE CUP MOTOR COMPETITION.

(FOR PETROL CARS.)

A CUP TO BE COMPETED FOR ANNUALLY RESTRICTED TO AMATEURS.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble LORD LAMINGTON, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., The Governor of Bombay.

His Highness, The AGA KHAN. G.C.I.E.

Lieut.-General WODEHOUSE, C.B., C.M.G.

COMMITTEE :

PRESIDENT :—Lt.-Col GRANTHAM, 33rd Q. O. Light Cavalry.
Lt.-Col. PATERSON, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
F. H VINCENT, Esq., Bombay District Police.
RUSTUMJI B. JEEJEEBHOY, Esq. J. P.
AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH Esq.; Honorary Secretary.

TO BE HELD IN POONA ON MONDAY, THE 11th OF SEPTEMBER, 1905.

First entries, Rs. 25, to close on Thursday, the 31st August, 1905.

Final entries, Rs. 50, to close on Thursday, the 7th of September, 1905.

For full particulars of the competition and conditions of entry apply to

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary,
Connaught Road, Poona.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM-DEVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 50 per Share free of Income Tax, has been Declared for the Half year ended 30th June, 1905. Payable at the Registered Office of the Company. No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August, 1905, between 11 A.M., and 3 P.M., to Share-holders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 8th day of August, 1905, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 15th day of August, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order,

K. M. HERAMANECK & Co,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 28th July, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Docks Superintendent-in-Charge of the management, under the Trustees' orders, of the Port Trust docks at Bombay.

Commencing salary Rs. 900 per mensem (subject to deduction of 8 1/3 per cent. to be paid to the Trustees' Provident Fund) with Rs. 50 Conveyance allowance and Free Quarters.

The person selected will be required to join as soon as possible after Appointment.

First class passage to Bombay will be paid by the Board.

Applications should state age and should be forwarded with Copies of testimonials to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust,

By Order,
J. TYERS.
Acting Secretary.

Office of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
Ballard, Road, Bombay, 1st August, 1905.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co,	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 3	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	43 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	5 3	46 4	42
43	40 18	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
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45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 18	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

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DR. JOSEPH writes :—"I have used Dr. Copland's Anti-Plague Solution in a large number, of plague cases that came under my treatment in camp, and I am glad to be able to say that I did not lose a single patient to whom I administered the solution. After carefully watching the progress of the disease and the action of the medicine, I have come to the conclusion that Dr. Copland's Anti-Plague Solution is the only effective remedy yet discovered for this pest."

DR. FOWLER writes :—"I have administered your Anti-Plague Solution to 360 patients of whom 349 recovered within four days after the treatment was commenced. The remaining eleven succumbed as they were brought to me in the final stage of the disease, when recovery was hopeless. I consider the solution a wonderful specific."

Dr. Norris of Purna writes under date 22nd September 1903 :—"I am glad to inform you that out of three bottles of Dr. Copland's Plague Solution I got from you when I was at Jalna, I tried two bottles on two patients and both of them thoroughly recovered. I have got much faith in the medicine. Please send me the same, Dr. Copland's Plague Solution, six bottles at your earliest convenience."

Can be had only from—

MACDONALD JOSEPH AND CO.,
153, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 2 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 3 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and at older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Emile, 1658 tons, Captain Le Riche arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 28th July with a cargo of rice.

THE steamer Flamingo 2150 tons Captain H Dunckley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 30th July with a cargo of coal.

THE Italian steamer Deo Balduino, 3044 tons, Captain L Mancini, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Surada, 3100 tons, Captain M England, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1302 tons, Captain R Butler, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Flamingo s.....	Dunckley ...	Calcutta, July 30
	Emile s,.....	Riche.....	Rangoon, July 28

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Sultan s	Beirmeister...	Zanzibar, &c
	Africa s	Butler	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Deo Balduino, Mancini, for Genoa
" Surada, England, for Calcutta, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Tokio, for Hull
" Chusan, for China, &c

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia arrived at Suez on Saturday the 12th instant.

HIGH COURT.—August 15.

Before The Hon. The CHIEF Justice.

Chamber matter for Judgment.

325-04—Payne and Co—The Empress Spinning and Weaving Co Ld and others vs Christalina de Souza Athaide and others—Edgelow G and W and Co.

Before The Hon. The Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice RATTY.

Summons in Suit for Argument.

431-05—Edgelow G and W—Cooverbai widow vs Jamsetji Ardisir Chinoy and others—Edgelow G and W Co and Pestonji R and K—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYEBJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

193-05—S B Noble—Vishnu Hari Burve and others vs Lt A D Connor and another.

290-05—Dikshit D and S—Pandharinath Madaoji and others vs Tulsidas Ravji—In person.

342-05—Tyabji D and Co—Buldesdas Nensukhdas and others vs Hiralal Chandrabhan.

449-05—In person—Goomersey Madson Sha and others vs Velji Panchan Sha.

472-05—S B Noble William Brock Keen vs H A Gidney.

492-05—Payne and Co—Salay Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani and others vs Sidik Ibrahim.

495-05—Wadia G and Co—Burjorji Bejonji Daruvala and another vs Shaik Karim Shaik Subham.

505-05—Bicknell M and E—Abdool Hoosein Abdool Tyeb and others vs Dawoodbhoy Mahomedally and another—Mulla and M

508-05—In person—Noula Donga and others vs J H Hankin.

624-05—Tyabji D and Co—Rangopai Utamchand and others vs Chananmull Devilal and another.

526-05—Tyabji D and Co—Amidas Cursondas and another vs Cursetji Byramji Choksey and another—In person.

549-05—Mathoyji and K—Bapsing Mathuradas Lowji vs Lakhmidas Bhimji—Mansukhlal J and M.

566-05—Wadia G and Co—Burjorji Bejonji Daruvala and another vs Ardeser Pestonji Nanavati.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

616-01—Mathubhai J and M—Moreshwar Naryen vs Krishnarao Vinayekrao Regle—Chitnis and M.

611-02—Madhavjee and R—Vitaldas Damodhar and another vs Boopcoverbai widow and others—Bhaishunker K and G

449-02—Jamsetjee and R—Abdoolhoosen Mnola vs Janmahomed Meherally and others—M B Chothia.

230-01—Unwala and P—Motibai vs Rustomjee Byramjee Daruvala and another vs Pestonjee B and K and K B Mehta.

522-01—Hiral and D—Cawasjee Dinshaw Engineer Balajee Jaggannath.

832-01—Hiralal and D—Bai Bai Devkarchai vs Manmohandas Ramjee and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and J and B.

883-01—Muljee and D—Janmahomed Haji Oosman vs Haji Gunny Haji Oosman—Captain and V.

Testamentary Suits.

23-01—Sorabjee and J—Madwoodhan Raghoba and another vs Mathurabai widow—In person.

15-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Monubai widow of Banchordass Dewchand vs Kanji Walji—Madhowji and K

Long Causes.

324-01—Bhatshunker K and G—Vajeshankar Gawrishanker vs Dinanath Vishnu Madgaskar and others

762-03—Jamsetji and R—Raja Fatiadur Kushaba Chapaji Kalay Patell vs Chinji Balaji Kalay Patell—Mulla and M.

654-04—Captain and V—Shaik Abdur Rehman Bandaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bandaray and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

85-04—Chitnis M and M—Sayana Shiva and others vs Bai Narsoobai widow of Payne and Co.

503-05—Payne and Co—The Administrator-General of Bombay vs Hajee Yusuf Hajee Akyab and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

681-01—M B Chothia Jivraj Harjiwan and others vs Manockbai widow and another—Mansukhlal J and A

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

854-04—Unwalla and P—Amirbhai widow vs Sakinabai-widow—Kanga and P

657-04—Muljt and D—Khatizabai Alias Katoobai widow vs Usmad Haji Abdoola and others—Dikshit D and S—Part heard.

338-02—Kanga and P—Sidick Haji Hoosein vs Haji Cassam Joosub—Smetham B and N.

250-05—Ardesar H D and Co—Chotalal Molchand and another vs Mulshanker Harisand Bhot—Dikshet D and S.

205-05—M B Chothia—Hormusji Dadabhoy Metha vs Janiba widow and others—M J and M.

312-05—Pestonji B and K—Bhaveo Rapoo and another vs Coverji Jamsetji Darmvalla and another—Ardessri H D and Co

253-04—Mirza and M—Kashibai widow vs Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein—Little and Co

869-04—K B Mehta—Rai Rattanbai widow vs Shah Versey Khairaj and others.

650-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Goculdas vs Khushalchand and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co

1 05—Jehangir and S—Muthayjee Dayal and another vs Motinavahoo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

315-05—Maganlal J and G—Vullee Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs C A Ellis In person.

230-05—Mansukhlal J and H—Khimjee Parshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.

576-01—Little and Co—Runchordas Vithuldas and another vs Kesserbai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co.

280-01—Matubhoy J and M—Latiff Mahomed vs Haji Abobucker Ismail and another—Ardesir H D and Co.

748-04—Wadia G and Co—Dewkanadas Ramcoover vs Ramjartah Buldevdas—Tyabji D and Co.

425-04—Cantain and V—Sarabai widow vs Rabiabai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co

249-02—Pestonji R and K—Edji Oomersey and others vs Wadji Mathuradas and others—Hiralal and D and Tyabji D and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

488-05—Edgelow G and W—Nusservanji Byramji Mistry vs Bindesari Hanuman—J P Dustur.

Commercial Cause.

57-05—Wadia G and Co—Kodarmull Bhusamull vs Sujamall Govin ram—Dikshit D and S

Long Causes.

460-05—Payne and Co—Abdool Hoosein Mulla Kalimudin and another vs Goolam Hoosein Ali and another—Bhaishunker K and G

330-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Fatmaboo vs Abdool Hoosein Kalimudin and others—Payne and Co—Little and Co

206-05—Sorabji and J—Moosa Dawoodbhy and another vs Noorbai widow and another—Hiralal D and Mulla and M

226-05—M lji and D—Tejbai widow vs Vejbai widow—Madhowi and P

253-05—Madhoji and K—Vo labhdas Govindji vs Tricumdas Ro ajee and another—Edgelow G and W

315-05—Dikshit D and S—Radhabai widow vs Sitaram Pandurang Kushaji Little and Co

302-05—M B Chothia—Abdulla Haji Sooleman vs Mahomed Haji Sulleman.

559-04—Jehangir and S—Parwatibai widow vs Kalidas Kalli anji and others—S B Noble

764-04—Matubhoy J and M—Keshavlal Haribhai and another vs Mehta Lavji Trimbuck—Hiralal D

639-04—Nanu H and Co—Ratansi Canji and another vs Mathuradas Haridas and another—Wadia G and Co

699-04—Payne and Co—Nazarali Dewjibhai and others vs Raghowji Kallian and others.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, Aug. 15 1905.

1 The Miniature Rifle Range at Head-Quarters is open daily for practice, except Sundays, until further orders. Hours for practice will be as follows :—From 1-30 to 3 p.m. and 7-30 to 9 p.m.

Ammunition will be supplied free of charge.

By Order,
A. E. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes " is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 12.

SECURITIES—

2 3 4 per cent. Consols	£90 5 8	=	+ 1/16
3 do. Rentes	£99 3/4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-2	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£96 9/16	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 1-2	=	+ 1/8
2 months hence	27 1/4	=	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	59 5/8	=	+ 1/4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·18	=	+ 1
Berlin "	20·47 1-2	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	4·86 3-4	=	+ 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 per cent	=	do
6 " " "	2 3/8 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 3/8 per cent	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4 per cent	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 5/8 per cent	=	— 1/4
7 day market loans	1 3/4 per cent	=	— 1/8

WHEAT—Quiet but steady

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 39 1-2 A.-S. buyers dull
Yellow Cawnpore 39 1/2 A.-S. sellers dull
Brown 35 1-4 A.-S. sellers dull

LINSEED—Firm.

In Liverpool,—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 3,000. Spot 5 7-9 — 2. Egyptian F G F Brown 8 1-16. Sold on speculation and for export 300. Imports 4,000. Futures closed steady.

Aug.-Sept. 5·69 —1	Sept.-Oct. 5·70 —1	Oct.-Nov. 5·71 —1
Nov-Dec. 5·72 —1	Dec-Jan. 5·73 —1	Jan-Feb. 5·74 —1
Feb-March. 5·75 —1	Mch.-Apl. 5·76 —1	Apl.-May. 5·76 —1

Receipts at U S Ports	6,000 bales
Do last year	700 do
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 do
Do. do Continent	nil

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·65 — 10
Futures, month of Dec	10·62 — 12 } a
Do do, March	10·73 — 14 } a

Declined owing to weak cables and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 5-8
Futures, month of Sept	10·42 — 8
Do. do. Dec	10·59 — 8
Tone at close	steady

	Bales
Stock of cotton in Liverpool	731,000
Stock in London	15,000
Total visible supply	2,200,000
	—110. 000
Total visible supply E. st Indian	185,000
Quantity in sight	300,000
	+80,000

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

The local market is closed on account of Cocoanut holiday.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8st Aug. 1905 as compared with the statement of 1th August, 1905 :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug 8. Rs. a. p.	Aug 1. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,36,00 000	1,36,00 000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	2,19,20 377 15 3	2,51,59,041 7 5
Other Deposits, &c	11,04,01,922 3 10	10,37,25,126 0
Bank Post Bills, &c	10,83 45 3 1	9,55,188 9 6
Sundries	21,75,76 7 7	16,65,049 10 11
Rs.	16,9 1,41,521 8 6	16,50,19,451 1 10

ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	1,05,71,630 7 1	1,06,35,078 7 1
Other authorised Investments	69,61,515 5 8	67,70,135 5 8
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	3,16,63,968 4 4	3,43,65,075 3 3
Accounts of Credit on do	2,9,60,498 8 10	2,01,29,971 12 9
Bills discounted &c	3 05,41,249 14 4	3,11,22,995 9 4
Balances with other Banks	21,56,028 5 8	10,07,891 3 3
Bullions		
Dead Stock	19,63,431 1 2	17,65,387 6 4
Stamps	12 295 1 11	11,891 13 4
Sundries	14,14,629 14 9	6,11,585 8 3
	10,51,88,647 15 5	10,19,16,798 12 3
ash &c., at Head Office	2,86 70 417 0 10	2,70,30 8 5 0 10
Do. at Branches	3, 0,82,156 8 2	3,5 ,31,600 4 0
Rs.	16,99,11,521 8 6	16,50,19,451 1 10

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	17,55,179	Decrease
Do. at Branches	18,83,185	do
Other Deposits	71,76,739	Decrease
Post Bills	1,29,357	do
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	
Bank's Investments	8,08,767	Increase
Loans	2,33,893	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	5,30,524	do
Mercantile Bills	5,81,646	Increase
Cash at Head Office	30,19,362	Decrease
Cash at Branches	9,60,055	do

SPECIAL PRODUCE LETTER.

Messrs. J. Haddon and Co. have sent us their special produce letter, dated London, July 28 :—

Annatto Seed.—Market remains firm but quiet. There were no sales held this week. Prices are quoted at 6 1-2d for good Madras seed, and ordinary quality at 6d per lb.

Beeswax.—Remains quiet. In last sales there were 50 packages offered of East Indian, but taken out. Yellow Bombay wax is worth £5 10 to £5. Calcutta Yellow wax £5-10 to £5-5. Calcutta white wax quoted £7-7-5 to £7-10 per cwt.

Cinchona Bark.—At the last sales the demand was quiet. The small supply of 517 packages was offered comprising 60 packages of East Indian, of which only part sold. Succirubra natural stem chips and Branch at 2 3-4d. Officinali fair root at 5 1-2d. The next London sales take place on the 15th of August.

Copra.—Market remains very firm. There are Buyers at £19-5 for October-November shipment but no Sellers. Sellers, ask £19-12-6 for October December.

Ginger.—Market is quiet. The small supply of 101 cases, 271 bags, and 130 baskets of Calcutta were put up to sale but bought in. Native cut fair medium at 42 to 43, and small some medium at 37-6, bold medium washed at 35, bold and medium brown rough some small at 26, and medium small at 23 fair Cuttings were taken out at 17.

Hemp.—Market remains fairly quiet. Of 74 bales of Jubbulpore 43 were sold at £7-5 to £20-15. 141 bales Bengal sunn bought in.

Sisal.—Of 425 bales Indian offered only 240 sold at £10 to £24-10 per ton.

Isinglass.—The 7th Auctions of this year were held last week, comprising 780 packages against 779 packages in June. The demand, as we anticipated, was slow, and prices favoured Buyers. Of 439 packages of Bombay only 85 packages sold. Karachi leaf good heavy palish at 3-1 to 3-3, fair pale and reddish at 2-8 to 2-10, heavy brownish part rough at 2-5 to 2-7, heavy brownish mixed dark at 2-3 dark thin ed at 2, Tongue yellowish gelatinous at 2-10, reddish gelatinous at 2-6, dark gelatinous at 1-11 long heavy reddish at 2-5 to 2-9, dark heavy reddish 1-9 to 2-2 small heavy at 2-2, thin open at 1-9 Lickings at 1-2 to 1-5, Tongue Penang character good heavy palish at 3-3 to 3-7, fair heavy reddish at 3 to to 3-2, Purse good heavy yellowish at 1-7, fair to good at 1-2 to 1-4 middling part small at 1ld to 1, Bladder-pipe fair at 2 to 2-2 dark at 1-6 to 1 7, tails fair to good 1 to 1-4, ordinary at 8½d to 9d. The next Auctions will take place on the 22nd of August.

Kapoc.—Very little doing in the market. We can sell ordinary quality at 4 3-4d per lb. We are of opinion that all early shipments will sell well.

Lemon grass oil.—The market remains quiet but firm. On the spot we quote 8 1-2d to 8 3-4d per ounce.

Mace.—Remains quiet. There were offered in sale this week 11 cases Penang but taken out.

West Indian.—15 packages offered and sold, fair to good palish at 1-6 to 1-4 fair reddish at 1-2.

Nutmegs.—Market is very quiet. In sale this week there were 14 cases of Penang offered but bought in 81s to 82s at 1 3, 90s at 1. Of 24 boxes Singapore, offered 4 sold 65s at 1-1f, and defective at 8 1 2d.

West Indian.—Remains quiet. 27 packages offered but only 11 sold 64s at 14 85s at 11d 105s to 106s at 7d, 120s at 5 1-2 150s wormy and broken at 5 1-4d, and 74s in shell at 5d.

Pepper.—Market remains firm. In Auction there were no Singapore offered. 200 bags of Alleppy were bought at 5 3-4d, for fair. Fair on the spot is quoted for Singapore at 5,3-16d for arrival June-August and August October shipment at 5,5-16d landed terms. Whitepepper.—Remains quiet. In Auction there were offered 40 cases of Fine bold Singapore which were bought in at 1-1, also 54 fair at 8 1-4d. For arrival business has been done August-October shipment at 7,3 16d, c. i. f.

Rubber.—Firmer. Fine Hard Para August delivery is quoted at 5 5 1-4 to 5 5 1-2 per lb. Spot parcels at 5-3d. Plantation Ceylon Para Bold, flae pale biscuits at 6d and duillish at 8 per lb. Business has been done this week at about these prices.

Tea.—Indian, In this weeks sales there were 17,400 packages including 4,000 packages New Seasons, and 900 from S. India. The market ruled firm particularly for medium an fine grades which sold advantageously. Common teas also were in good request, realising fully last sales prices. The best averages were :—Cachar and Sylhet—Shumshernagger Estate 7 3-4d, Darjeeling-Dooteriah Estate 10 1 2d Kale estate 10 1-2d. Nagri estate 10 1-2d. Nilgiris-Daversahola Estate 8d. S. Wynaad-Eramucalla Estate 6d. Travancore-Monica Estate 7 1-2d Corringny 6 1-2d,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as for every additional lines, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HORN—August 5, at Khursedye, Chhindwara, C P, the wife of C S Horn, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, of a daughter.
MACDONALD—August 8, at Agra, the wife of J B MacDonald, Alliance Bank of Simla of twins (daughters).
WOOD—August 5, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of F J Wood, of a son.

DEATHS.

CULLEN—June 30, at Bhatinda, Railway Station, Punjab, Mrs Ellen Cullen, widow, of the late Thomas Cullen, Civil Surgeon, aged 76.
KALLONAS—August 7, at Mymensingh (East Bengal, Rose Marie, widow of the late T T Kallonas, Indigo Planter and Zamindar (n-e Durup de Dombal) aged 58.
KIPPING—August 7, at Cocanada, Mary Clarissa, the loved wife of Thomas Kipping aged 40.

KEMP'S ASTHMATONES

are tablets prepared from the prescription of a very eminent Physician.

They are invaluable in all cases of Asthma and Bronchial Affections.

They relieve the strain and enable the sufferer to breathe freely.

You have no need to suffer from Asthma when you keep these Asthmatones by you.

An occasional tablet will considerably sooth the bronchial tubes.

They are sold in bottles at Rs. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m., High water, 11-51m., 11-49h. Low water, 5-1m., 5-43s.
Departure of H. E. the Governor for Nasik, Victoria Terminus, 12 noon. (R. T.)
Bombay Improvement Trust 4 p.m.
Currimbhoy Ginning and Pressing Company, Esplanade Road, 3 p. m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. Congella via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Friday the 18th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7 p.m. on Saturday the 19th instant.

ALLEGED EXTORTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, George Curtis, styling himself a Doctor of Medicine was charged by Sub-Inspector Sikandarkhan with attempting to commit extortion by writing post cards to Mr. Sardarali Dilar-Jang, proprietor of the Watson's Hotel Annexe, accusing his hotel manager of alleged offences. Superintendent Sloane applied for an adjournment to enable him to make further inquiries. The hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. N. W. Kemp Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged Barjorji, Hormusji and Pestonji Barjorji, with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of a box of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 15 000, belonging to Jafarji Ibrahimji, a contractor. The evidence showed that in consequence of a High Court suit between Jafarji and his brother, the box was entrusted to the first accused by Jafarji. The suit having been settled, Jafarji asked for the box and received it. He said the ornaments had been substituted. Instead of the gold ones silver ornaments, gilt, had been given. He learnt on inquiry, that the second accused had got the substituted ornaments made by one Jivraji. The hearing was adjourned.

THE COCOANUT FESTIVAL.

YESTERDAY the Hindus celebrated one of their great festivals, the Narial Purnima, commonly known as Cocoanut Day, which, to a foreigner, presents a view of native life in some of its most interesting aspects. On this day the stormy part of the rainy season is believed to be at an end; and cocoanuts, with flowers and sugar-candy, are thrown into the sea to gain its favour towards those who trust themselves or their merchandise to its mercy. Early in the morning the Hindus and their families, young and old, dress themselves in their best clothes and pass the day in festivities and friendly greetings. In the afternoon the children and adults deck themselves with ornaments and other outward embellishments; and with the elder members of the families, with cocoanuts and flowers in their hands, take their way towards the sea in Mody Bay, Back Bay, Cooly Bunder, Chowpatty, etc. Arrived at the sea shore, the pious Hindu, with the assistance of a Brahmin who is ready at call, repeats certain Sanskrit incantations, and with much ceremony throws his cocoanut, flowers, and sugar candy into the water. It is a dogma of the Hindu creed that the deity presiding over the sea should be propitiated on this day with such offerings; having thus attended to the religious requirements of the festival, the pious Hindu is tempted, at the entreaty of his youngsters, to turn his attention for a time to the Fair held on the Esplanade. It is a curious enough sight in its way, many of its attractions being common to an orthodox native fair. The shops and booths erected in long lines along the verge of the Cruickshank Road, for the sale of toys, trinkets, and sweetmeats, did a profitable business. Rings of people here and there watched the feats of wrestlers and fencers, or the antics of cunning baggars, particularly of the Wagheri caste, or listened to the tales of the prowess of Rama or the amours of Krishna, recited for their benefit by wandering minstrels. Merry-go-rounds, with their miniature wooden elephants, leopards, horses, etc., groaned and creaked and were patronised by the young as well as the old. Throughout the day extra tram cars brought in many hundreds of sight-seers to the Fair. The police arrangements for the regulation of the traffic and the crowds were most satisfactory.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. POONA GYMKHANA.

FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

THE annual match between the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas commenced yesterday on the Bombay Gymkhana ground in fine weather and attracted a considerable amount of interest to judge from the number of people who visited the ground during the day. The visitors have so far this season performed very poorly, having lost the majority of their matches, most of them by large margins. Their team, although it included such players as Major C. G. Carnegy, who after twenty years' association with Bombay cricket found himself for the first time playing against the local Gymkhana, Captain M. O. Clarke, Colonel C. F. Stevens, and Lieutenants J. O. Airy and C. S. Ling, was by no means a representative one, the most prominent absentees being Major G. W. Rawlins, Lieutenant Plamer, Major G. A. Leslie, and Captain Greig who has not yet returned to India. The eleven that represented the Bombay Gymkhana would have been but for the absence of Mr. Cheetham the strongest available side just now. Mr. Coombs went home a few days ago and his absence taken in conjunction with that of Mr. Cheetham seriously weakened the bowling which was too much of the same nature, three of the bowlers being right hand slow medium and the others all right hand medium. The Poona eleven in this respect seemed to have a pull over their opponents, but from a batting point of view there was probably nothing to choose between the two elevens. The absence of heavy rain during the past five or six days promised a batsman's wicket and as a matter of fact the wicket prepared was quite the best this season and remarkably fast for a monsoon wicket. However good the wicket may be, a considerable amount of importance must always be attached to winning the toss on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, and the Bombay skipper gained no slight advantage for his side in being able to take first service of the wicket.

The Bombay Gymkhana started their innings with Powell and Nigel Jones, the bowling being in charge of Ling and Stevens. With 15 on the telegraph board Nigel Jones was caught at shortslip off Ling for 4 (15—1—4). Aston succeeded and for a time runs came at a brisk rate, the newcomer being particularly partial to Stevens' bowling, off which he made three successive fours, all late cuts. Having brought his total to 22 Aston also fell to a catch in the slips off Ling (47—2—22). Kiddle next joined Powell who had been playing careful cricket, but three runs later Powell allowed one of Ling's deliveries to get round his defence (50—3—20). Wodehouse arrived, but without any alteration in the total was caught at point off Ling (50—4—0). So far the local team could not be said to have done well and Ling's bowling appeared to trouble the batsmen a good deal, his figures at this stage reading 5 overs, 2 maidens, 14 runs, 4 wickets. Vines next helped Kiddle to carry the total to 69 when he was bowled by Winterbottom who had relieved Stevens (60—5—5). On Harrington joining Kiddle a complete change came over the game both batsmen collaring the bowling and runs coming at a rapid rate. The hundred went up after exactly an hour's play and it was not until the total had been carried to 139 that Harrington fell to a catch at the wicket off Airy. He had batted most cautiously for his 16, but his innings was an extremely valuable one (139-6-1). Ainsworth succeeded and remained in until the total was carried to 148 when he was caught at mid on off Clarke for 11 (148-7-11) Kiddle who up to this had only given one difficult chance and batted in brilliant fashion was 66 not out, and before the next batsman could go out an adjournment was made for tiffin, the total then standing at 148 for 7 wickets.

Resuming play after tiffin, Sanderson joined Kiddle and the pair brought the total to 167, when Kiddle, who looked set for a century, left caught at the wicket off Clarke. He had made 77 by some of the best and hardest hitting seen this season, and although he gave one chance which might have been accepted, his innings will rank as quite the best display he has ever given in Bombay. His score included 11 fours and 1 six, and he was batting altogether an hour and ten minutes. Ward joined Sanderson and the last named, eleven runs later, was caught off the same bowler. Douglas, the last man, only made 1, the innings closing for 172. Ling and and Clarke bowled extremely well for Poona, the latter, who went on late, having the best analysis.

Poona commenced their innings with Carnegy and Clarke, and the first-named, who is used to the Bombay wicket looked like running up a big score when with the total at 16, Powell, who had opened the attack with Ainsworth, clean bowled the old Bombay cricketer. This was the commencement of a rot which was only once temporarily checked towards the end of the innings. Airy, who filled the vacancy caused by Carnegy's dismissal, left three runs later, being caught off Ainsworth. Rutter succeeded and 11 runs later saw Clarke bowled by Powell, the total being 30. Finlayson, who filled the vacancy, left without any addition to the total, being bowled from the second ball, he received from Powell. Bombadier Winterbottom was caught off the same bowler with the addition of 16 runs, and Ling lost his wicket in exactly the same way 9 runs later. Lyon now joined Rutter and raised the hopes of his side by staying in until the total was brought to 72, when he fell to a smart catch in the slips off Douglas. By this time the follow-on was saved and the succeeding batsmen hit with more freedom. Stevens left at 77, but Bayford becoming associated with Rutter, the best and longest partnership in the innings was witnessed. Before the former left the century was reached and one run later he spooned a ball from Wodehouse up in the slips, where it was held by Powell. Gray helped Rutter to carry the total to 113 before being caught off Powell, the innings then terminating. Rutter, who was undefeated, had contributed 60 to the total—nearly two thirds of the runs made from the bat—played a cricketer's innings and, had he failed, the whole side would have been out for an insignificant total. Powell bore the brunt of the bowling for Bombay, and his six wickets for 34 runs was an excellent performance

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUG. 15, 1905.

ELECTRIC TRACTION.

IN view of the possibility of Bombay gaining experience of electric traction on the local line of rails, we drew attention some time ago to a series of articles in the "Century Magazine" by Mr. F. J. Sprague, formerly President of the American Institute of Electric Engineers. Mr. Sprague, perhaps more than any other engineer, is competent to write on the subject and his observations are well worth perusal by those interested in the contemplated change. In his first article, the writer traced the inventions and experiments by various persons in the direction of electric traction. Those experiments were not on lines which warranted their adoption for commercial purposes, and down to the year 1887, the electric tramway was in an experimental condition The latest article begins with the installation at Richmond, Virginia, of the first commercial railway to be undertaken on a large scale and brings the record up to date. There are now, it seems, nearly thirty thousand miles of electric railway in the United States and the bulk, if not all, is paying, Except on elevated and underground roads of short length, it is essentially a service of single cars at frequent intervals and convenient stops. Yet in New York, Mr. Sprague tells us, the authorities are confronted with grave and complicated problems incident to local conditions which are calling for an expenditure of nearly eighty millions of dollars, supplementing the electrical equipment of the surface, elevated and underground lines, all made possible chiefly because of the development of electric traction, and it is fully believed that the solution of these problems will demonstrate that so far as speed and power are concerned the maximum capacity of any steam locomotive will be more than equalled. The electrification of the trunk lines of rails, some two hundred thousand miles, has been suggested, but it is objected by engineers that the conditions are special in character and must be solved, simply because they can be, without too great a regard to cost. Notwithstanding difference of opinion among electrical engineers as to the best method of doing it, Mr. Sprague assures us that there is not a railroad in the States that cannot be operated electrically if the only consideration be physical possibility of achievement.

Electrical energy of any amount can now be transmitted economically to any distance required commercially. Motors of large power and aggregated in combinations to capacities greater than those of any locomotive can be built and perfectly controlled and with great power. As Mr. Sprague observes, there is of course the possibility of high speeds, but a well-ballasted track free from curves, grades and grade crossings, a reserved right of way, perfect brakes, infrequent stops and favouring outward conditions, are equally essential to steam or electric traction of the first order. It is sustained—not extraordinary maximum—speed which is required and sustained speed is a matter of finance. On the great lines whether of American, or in Europe, the question of cost presents itself, and it is not always the case that electricity would be found preferable to steam traction. When savings in operation and the increased return from traffic on any road will more than pay a fair dividend on money invested for electrical equipment and more perhaps than may be earned by the control of competing electric lines with valuable franchises and established business, then and only then, says Mr. Sprague will trunk lines be operated electrically. As he puts it, "the problem resolves itself into a question of relative density and the character of load-factor and these elements are vitally interconnected with the allowed working potential on a trolley line. Generally speaking, any road, so far as physical handling of traffic and reasonable cost are concerned, can be operated electrically, provided there is sufficient density of traffic, at known allowable electrical pressures; and on the other hand, no matter to what trolley potential one may go and no matter how perfect the motor development, there are conditions on some roads which are prohibitive to successful commercial operation." Every road presents its own special problem, but we do not suppose any difficulty will be found in applying electricity to the Sea Face line. We are warned that the wisdom of adopting electricity can be determined only by a most careful analysis of all the conditions affecting it, but there is reason to believe that due care will be taken by the Government officials before the contemplated conversion is carried out.

Among the most noteworthy electric railway lines are those owned by the Italian Government, but one that belonging to the German Government, the Zossen military line, has the distinction of having made the record for speed. The highest attained for speed of a car carrying passengers was a hundred and twenty-six miles an hour, and this was made two years ago, the current being collected at ten thousand volts from three overhead wires by sliding contacts. But America is the home of electrical traction and Mr. Sprague its greatest pioneer. He tells us that in the story of its development, in which he was almost continuously fighting an uphill struggle that when he had scored a success in the United States, the attention of the old world was attracted, Italy being the first country to possess an electric line. He installed the Florence-Fiesole line in 1889, and then constructed lines in Germany and elsewhere, but it was not until a number of years later that there was any general adoption of the electric railway in the more conservative countries. The record of succeeding years, the writer describes as largely that of an industrial development, with continuous improvement and increase in size of apparatus. By the time our local line is electrified, doubtless further progress will be recorded, for the march of electrical development is ever onward, and to-morrow is full of promise of improvements on the methods of to-day. On the New York Central terminals, on the underground, elevated and suburban lines the multiple-unit system has been adopted and great locomotives, supplied by the General Electric Company of twenty-two hundred horse-power capacity and weighing a hundred tons, are controlled on that plan so that two or three locomotives representing an aggregate of several thousand horse-power, under simultaneous control can be put at the head of any train which may be made up. Probably this system will be adopted on the Bombay local line but, of course, it is yet impossible to say.

GERMANS AND JAPANESE AT HUNAN.

NOTHING is more interesting, writes the "Memorial Diplomatique," than the way in which foreign influences struggle for predominance, not only in Chinese markets, but in Chinese minds. In the Province of Hunan, for example, such rivalry is strictly shared by Germans and Japanese to the exclusion of all other countries. The Germans, who bought up several British steamship lines serving the ports of the Further East, make the greatest possible efforts for the commercial conquest of the Middle Kingdom. At Hunan they have aimed at gaining over to their side the Viceroy Tuang-fang, former Governor of Hupe who also held the government of Ouchang. In this important province, which is really the commercial centre of China, are established the firms of Carlovitz and Arnold Karberg and Co., who supply the machinery for the mint and the engineers who have charge of the exploitation of the mines. The first of these houses buys zinc wholesale, the second has obtained a contract for the supply of arms amounting to 800,000 thalers, (£120,000). The town of Chang-Cha was opened to international trade by the China-Japan commercial treaty of 1903. There are eight Germans in this town. Nevertheless their influence is declining to the profit of the Japanese; they are not called upon to supply advisers. On the contrary it was the Japanese Consul who arranged with the Chinese authorities the questions relative to the opening of the port to international commerce. Although Japan is not doing any very great trade, properly so-called, a hundred of her merchants are established at Hunan. In all the large towns they own concessions. While the English are without any influence and their Consul is obliged for want of a house to live in a junk, the prestige of the Nippons is continually on the increase. One detail is very significant; they particularly strive to enter the ranks of teachers. At Chang-Cha, there are thirty-five Japanese professors. This town has three principal schools. First, a normal school for teachers: here there are ten Chinese and two Japanese professors, who teach chemistry, physics and the exact sciences: the engravings, natural history and anatomy charts, maps and all the materials required are of Japanese manufacture; of the 300 pupils in the school the best, on leaving, are sent to Japan to complete their studies; and one hundred with this view went to Tokio this year. Then there an upper school, a sort of University, which has eight Chinese and two Japanese professors. It is Japan again that supplies the instruments required here in teaching physics and chemistry. At the end of their third year the young men go to finish their studies in Japan; this year twenty went there. Finally there is the military college, the personnel of which includes only one Japanese, a doctor. But it must be added that the best scholars, on leaving school, go for a term of military training to Japan. The absence of Japanese instructing officers is explained by the fact that the Chinese Government has given up foreign military instructors, since they have found in the army of the Viceroy, Yuan-shi-Kai, capable officers, who were not available before. Besides an official note from the Pekin Cabinet, replying to a note from the Russian Government on Chinese neutrality, declared that except one professor at the military college of Pao-ting-fou, there were no Japanese officers in the Chinese Army of the North, that is to say in the only military organisation, which is of any value. Neither are there any foreign officers, Japanese or other in the Army of the South, except, perhaps, in the forts, where it is possible there may be some instructors; anyhow no foreign officer holds any command in the Chinese Army. But this question apart, it is useful to study the perseverance with which the Japanese follow up in the province of Hunan, for example, their enterprise for the extension of their trade, and collaborate in the work of public instruction. The Germans, though settled for a long time in China, find in them serious rivals and ones to be counted with.

THE HAMBURG EDUCATION CONGRESS.

THE Germans held their first "Art Education Congress" in 1901 at Dresden. The intention in assembling this Congress of experts in Education, was to see what could be done to enrich the curriculum of instruction by the introduction of art, for it was felt that much still remained to be done to perfect the system on which German youths and maidens are fitted to live useful purposeful lives in a civilised age. The Dresden Congress chiefly considered the question of drawing in the schools, and the wisest method of rendering its teaching a genuine training in Art. In 1903, the second Session of the Congress was held at Weimar and the members discussed the best use to be made of languages and poetry in the great work of education. Next October the third Congress will hold its sittings in Hamburg and will consider how music and gymnastics can usefully play their parts in the training of youth. "Continental Correspondence" gives some idea of the considerations that will form the basis for improved teaching in these two directions. It is recognised as essential that the senses should receive as careful a training as the reason, and that due development should aim at their refinement, at rendering them keener, and effective. For music, the ear is to have a more systematic training than it has hitherto had, even in Germany whose musical teaching has been long considered the standard to which other countries aspire. When the ear has undergone this special training higher instruction in singing is to follow. The subject of schoolsinging will be studied to see how far it may serve in forming a true artistic musical taste. The development of the concert system will be another point considered as well as its relation to home training in music and whether it does not tend to limit the latter to a dangerous degree. With regard to gymnastics, the short comings of the German system on the aesthetic side will be discussed. It has been thought for some time that German Gymnastic methods strengthen the body and the mind, but that they do not succeed in producing grace and ease in deportment, in walking or in movement generally. Swedish gymnastics would very probably be found to offer improvements in this direction, and as a matter of fact they are growing in favor, and are already being taught in the Hamburg-Altona district. Dancing as another addition to the artistic educational curriculum is suggested by advocates of a better aesthetic training of the body. But the chief attack is apparently to be made on the physical training of women which the promoters of the new educational Congress consider deplorably defective. Little is done for girls even by the faulty German gymnastic system and there will probably be a sharp discussion and struggle over the corset question. The advanced educational party will argue that in all its forms the corset is an enemy to the proper physical development of women, and their demand that the wearing of corsets should be utterly prohibited to school girls, so that their physical development should not be hampered during the most important years of their young lives will not, we are warned, be silenced until it is complied with. At Hamburg lectures, demonstrations in gymnastics and swimming, and concerts will be given during the session, and it is expected that considerable interest will be taken in the doings of the earnest educationists who compose the personnel of the Congress.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the Outward mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at 8 p.m. on August 13, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Lamington, who had specially come down from Poona for the purpose, presided at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, held in the Town Hall yesterday afternoon, with the object of taking steps to accord a fitting reception to T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales on their arrival in this city in November next. The meeting was very largely attended; and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings. A resolution was passed to the effect that the people of Bombay would offer the Royal pair, on their arrival here, a loyal, hearty, and enthusiastic welcome. It was further resolved that, in addition to making suitable arrangements for celebrating the joyous occasion, it was highly desirable to take steps towards raising a permanent memorial in commemoration of the auspicious event, such memorial to take the form of a public museum, with its adjuncts of popular recreation as far as the funds would permit. Lord Lamington announced that Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim had contributed three lakhs of rupees for a museum: and that Government would contribute a like amount. The fund for a museum now stands at Rs. 6,12,000.

IT is stated that a cure for leprosy has been discovered at Manila.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s Pekin arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

HEAVY rain fell on Saturday at Simla, but the extension into the Punjab plains is still delayed.

THE discussion of the Peace terms is proceeding. The Japanese preponderance in Korea is belittled.

EXTRAORDINARILY light sentences have been passed on the Black Sea mutineers. It is supposed the authorities are afraid to take strong action.

IT is intended to rail a large proportion of troops to Ballabgarh for the camp-of-exercise in December, as this will reduce the expense of concentration.

M. ROUVIER has expressed himself on behalf of the French nation as immensely pleased with the reception of the French Fleet in England.

THE purchase of the extra horses required for the new quick-firing batteries will be spread over a considerable period, as the full number of guns required for India cannot be supplied at once.

THE annual match between the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas commenced yesterday when the home team went to the wicket and made a good stand.

MR. MUIR MACKENZIE was reported yesterday to have passed a fair night and is progressing satisfactorily. Mrs. Mackenzie's condition is considered grave. There has been a long roll of accidents at Poona during the last few days.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd July, 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 52,142 maunds, and Rs. 3,109 in the earnings.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mr. W. Freese Sheffield, only son of the late Lieut.-Col. W. R. Sheffield, Madras Staff Corps, and Miss Charlotte Georgina Annette Wing, only daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Twining Wing, of Upper Hale, Farnham.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay will leave Victoria Terminus station, at 11-21 a.m. to-day (local time) for Nasik. Departure private. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 11-21 a.m. to announce his Excellency's departure.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH of Mysore, with his staff consisting of the Private Secretary and Assistant, leaves Ootacamund for Simla on the 18th instant. His Highness will remain five days at Simla returning to Mysore on the 1st of September.

THOSE who have any portion of their leave left, and who would like a holiday which combines adventure with profit, should make a note of the fact that there exists a large demand for the British rupee in Balkh and Bokhara, where it can be sold at a profit of one anna over its face value. The adventure, says "The Pioneer" would consist in getting back safely to India with the resultant stock of annas!

THE Committee appointed by the Railway Conference Association to carry out the simplification of goods tariffs consists of Mr. Dring, E. I. R.; Major Hoskyn, Chief Auditor, Bombay and Baroda system; Mr. Muirhead, G. I. P. Railway; Mr. Ross-Johnson, Madras Railway; and Mr. Wright, Southern Mahratta. The Committee will appoint its own Secretary, who will be a whole-time official.

THE PARSON'S PRIVILEGES.

[BY A PARSON.]

ANYTHING like a satisfying account of the Parson's privileges would be foreign to the purpose of such ploddiog chronicles as these. Such an account would comprise the prerogative of taking Mrs. De Courcy Browne into dinner when no more honourable commensal is available. I confess to have been once and again uplifted with a sense of fearful exultation when I have been permitted to exercise this prerogative, but this is not the time to enlarge upon it. The privilege of proposing the health of the bride's parents falls to the Parson, and it is not one to be misesteemed. I happen to know that Ausonius values it very highly. It affords him a fitting opportunty for graceful allusion to the solid virtues of which the worthy couple scarcely suspected themselves to be possessed, and for the tender expression of his fond hope that the lives of the young people will

Grow together
In sad or singing weather,
Green pleasure or grey grief.

Ausonius is apt at sizing opportunities. Then there is the privilege of giving that young rascal Tom Smith the wigging which he so richly deserves, and that of attempting to heal the breach which, widening slowly, threatens to sever the long friendship of Mr. Johnson, the registered plumber, and his neighbour Mr. Bates, the fruiterer. But are not most of the Parson's privileges lovingly set forth by a surer hand than mine in "The Annals of Little Pedlington"?

One privilege of the Parson which is not specifically mentioned in that captivating book is that of keeping a contemplative eye on his fellow-men. The omission is due not so much to the inadvertence of the author as to the insouciance of the average parson himself, who lives his life in ignorance of the rich mine which offers itself for his quarrying. But my friend the Vicar of Minsterby is neither in this regard, nor perhaps in any other, an average parson. It is quite unneccessary for me to depict him as he appears to the world. Everybody knows the spare, well-compacted figure, the eager scrutiny of the eye, the bulging temples with the floss of grizzling hair strained over them, the engaging smile and the trick of twitching the lips which mark the outer man. The hidden man of the heart is our present concern. Besides an invincible optimism which enable him to extract contentment out of the most unpromising desert of circumstances, the Vicar of Minsterby possesses a synthetic mind. It has been authoritatively laid down that you cannot compare four pounds of butter and four o'clock. Yet Paulinus can do it. He can detect resemblances where to an ordinary eye there appears nothing but bewildering heterogeneity. For him the whole tragi-comedy of life in his microcosm of a parish is palpitating with interest. He takes into his purview the activities of the humblest scene-shifter as well as the passion of the actors who mouth the parts. Nothing escapes his eye, from the delinquency of Bob Styles, who was caught red-handed and red mouthed in Mr. Nixon's strawberry beds on Wednesday last, to the tergiversation of the trusted leader who has brought himself quite recently to contemplate the surrender of Church schools. And he beholds it all with the tolerant benignance of one who, sitting loose to the doctrine of original sin, indulges a secret prejudice in favour of human perfectibility.

My friend is no doctrinaire psychologist. Indeed, I have heard him express a contemptuous estimate of that science to which his expert knowledge was scarcely adequate. A conflict of words about other words he called it. This touch of human infirmity which urges him to pronounce magisterial judgments about matters that he does not understand is so common that it will readily be forgiven him. The world must be tender to its own frailties. If the Vicar of Minsterby is not technically a psychologist, his knowledge of human nature must nevertheless be allowed to be intimate. As he once owned to me, it was his interest in human nature that, quite as much as any other single consideration, prompted him to seek the service of the Church. He holds that the Parson is a privileged observer of his fellowmen. He has a coign of vantage from which to watch them as they stream past him. He can learn their faults and con their excellences as no other man can. Other men catch partial glimpses of their fellows. The lawyer sees them when they are greedy or outraged the doctor when they are tortured and faint. The captain of industry learns to view them as so many thongs to bind pulleys, the purveyer as so much mechanism for deglutition, the professor as so many receptacles for facts mostly barren and hypothes mostly infructuous. The Parson alone, in my friend's opinion, sees men, as they are. He alone is brought into contact with them alike when life is placid and uncoloured and when it is troubled and turbulent. "The study of man," as he is fond of putting it, must always remain the proper and most entrancing study of mankind. But if a man would read his fellows he must be bound to them by ties of affectionate and unmercenary interest. He must love the brotherhood if he would know the brethren."

All the world knows what ecstasy there is to be got from the cultivation of a garden. Voltaire showed some discernment when he offered it as a possible substitute for Christianity. It falls to the lot of many parsons, as it has fallen to that of Arnobius, to enjoy the gardener's privilege in the highest possible degree. The Parson has the gardener's prerogative of sowing seed and watching it grow, in some instances to full fruition. He plants and waters and prunes, and sometimes, as in Arnobius's case, he is permitted to remain long enough in his parish to ingather in happy contemplation of the fruits of his toil. When Disestablishment or a Ten Years' Tenure of Benefices Act shall have driven the Parson from his freehold and conformed him to the age by compelling him to be a dweller in moveable tents this prerogative of his may be lost. Marcellinus and Dr. Tyson, the eminent ex-president of the Congregational Union, concur in assuring us that the loss will be swallowed in a larger gain. No doubt they are right.

My friend Nestorius, like the Rev. Amos Barton, is "superlatively middling." He is the quintessential extract of mediocrity. But he knows how to use one privilege of the Parson with great and salutary effect. He knows where and how and upon whom to "drop in." This knowledge of his is instinctive, like the knowledge which enables the kitten to associate the faint scratching behind the wainscot with the mouse that made it or the knowledge which enables one woman to fix another's estimate of her new gown before a word is spoken on the subject. Nestorius is a finished practitioner of the art of "dropping in," and his skill in this regard is a goodly part of the secret of his success. He drops in at Mrs. Sherington's at the tea hour because it happens that at Sherington House that hour is of all hours the most propitious. It is nothing to the point that Mrs. Sherington uses that pale straw-coloured variety of tea which is so insinuating and that the cream is very unlike that watery simulacrum of cream which most of us know. My friend drops in on Jones at his office and Brown at his chambers; upon Millson at the works; upon Mr. Pearson, the hatter, in the snug parlour behind the shop; upon all at the opportune moment. Some men contrive ever to be "de trop." Nestorius is never "de trop." His instinct is unerring. He is always as welcome as a good Parson should be.

I have always thought that perhaps the most precious of all the Parson's privileges is his prerogative of retreat. In the case of Marcellinus and Eusebius, with their incessant activities, it is no doubt a dormant prerogative. The world is too much with them, as it is with most of us in these feverish days. But there are still many things in the Parson's environment which conspire to preserve this blessing to him. Think, for instance, of the discreet fashion of his dwelling. Does it not commonly, though in the heart of the village, stand well back from the road, and is it not veiled by a screen of immemorial elms and curtained by a kindly undergrowth of shrubs? Is it not to the eye of the beholder the very embodiment of a graceful and retiring modesty, the symbol of the haunts of ancient peace? Does it not seem to proclaim as in soft undertones, Here dwelleth a small gentleman whose means are, happily for him, narrow, whose concerns are not all of this vanishing world, whose business is to move in and out upon it as a pilgrim among pilgrims and ever and anon to retire from it to meditate upon another?"

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION OF TERMS.

THE JAPANESE POSITION IN KOREA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUG. 13.

A telegram from Portsmouth U. S. says that the discussion on the first clause of the peace conditions lasted all yesterday afternoon, and then adjourned, but the two main points of the negotiations, namely, the indemnity and cession of Sakhalin, are left temporarily in abeyance.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

Saturday's meeting of the Conference discussed the inconclusive recognition of Japan's preponderating position in Korea.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

Epidemic Spreading.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

The yellow fever at New Orleans is spreading most seriously. There were 105 fresh cases occurred yesterday and nine deaths.

THE BLACK SEA MUTINEERS.

Extraordinarily Light Punishment,

The sentences on the Black Sea mutineers are unexpectedly light, the authorities fearing to take extreme measures.

Fifteen have been acquitted, five get penal servitude for life and the rest lighter sentences.

CURE FOR LEPROSY.

Alleged Discovery at Manila.

The Manila Board of Health is believed to have discovered a cure for leprosy by means of the Rontgen rays.

Twenty-five cases have been treated for six months and all have improved and six are apparently cured.

THE VISIT OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

An Enthusiastic Send off.

SATISFACTION IN FRANCE.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

M. Rouvier being interviewed said he was greatly impressed with the Britishers' welcome extended to the French sailors, the magnificence and heartiness of which has aroused the sincerest satisfaction among all classes in France. We shall, he said, know how to reciprocate the feelings shown.

LATER.

The French fleet left Portsmouth this morning and was seen off by great cheering crowds afloat and ashore.

The enthusiasm of their reception which culminated in the historic celebration at Westminster Hall has created a profound impression in France.

The French press of all shades warmly re-echoes Mr. Balfour's statement that the gathering is a harbinger of peace throughout the world.

THE RISING IN ARABIA.

Rebels Defeated.

Marshal Fezi reports having severely defeated the Yemen rebels concentrated near Sookelhamis with great loss.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Dissolution Imminent.

The Norwegian plebescite has practically and unanimously approved of the dissolution.

KING EDWARD STARTS FOR MARIENBAD.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

King Edward has started for Marienbad.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUG. 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, with the English Mails of 4th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. to day.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following is the County Cricket Championship table up-to-date :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Percentage
Lancashire	21	12	2	7	10	71·42
Yorkshire	24	17	3	4	14	70·00
Surrey	20	12	5	3	7	41·17
Sussex	23	9	4	10	5	38·46
Leicestershire	19	8	4	7	4	33·33
Kent	17	8	6	3	2	14·28
Middlesex	12	5	4	3	1	11·11
Warwickshire	18	4	4	10	0	00·00
Notts	18	5	7	6	−2	−16·66
Gloucestershire	14	5	7	2	−2	−16·66
Worcestershire	15	3	5	7	−2	−25·00
Northamptonshire	11	2	7	2	−5	−55·55
Derbyshire	17	3	12	2	−9	−60·00
Essex	10	2	9	5	−7	−63·63
Hampshire	17	1	9	7	−8	−80·80
Somerset	10	1	9	6	−8	−80·00

SIMLA ART EXHIBITION.

OPENED BY LADY CURZON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 14.

The Simla Art Exhibition was opened here to-day by Lady Curzon in the presence of a large gathering. The Exhibition is a good one, some of the pictures exhibited being distinctly above the common in merit. Amongst the best are the exhibits of Major Molyneux, Mr. Von Goldstein, Mr. Pithawalla, Mr. Gangooly, Colonel Strahan, Mr. Stannard Captain Ricketts, Miss Chester and Mr. R. Graham.

MR. AND MRS. MUIR MACKENZIE'S CONDITION.

A SERIES OF ACCIDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 14.

Universal regret that is felt for the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie in their dreadful misfortune in having met with a very serious carriage accident on Sunday evening will be intensified by the information conveyed in the bulletin issued at the Sassoon Hospital to-day. Mrs. Muir Mackenzie's condition was pronounced this morning to be sufficient to cause grave anxiety. She has concussion of the brain and it is feared she has fractured the base of her skull. Mr. Muir Mackenzie has his left arm fractured and thigh injured. He passed a fair night and is progressing satisfactorily. Colonel Burke, Surgeon-in-charge of the Sassoon hospital, has decided to issue bulletins twice a day. Surgeon-General Greeny, Colonel Burke, Major Jennings I.M.S., Dr Bharucha and the House Surgeon were again in constant attendance upon the patients all to-day.

The Hospital was beseiged with enquirers. One of the coachmen is still lying in an unconscious state, while every care is also being taken of the other man who has his head and face badly injured.

It is reported that Mr. Reynolds, who rode Rapid Rhone in a closed Race on Saturday last and fell, has broken his shoulder and wrist, and dislocated his left jaw bone. He was removed to Hospital where he now lies in a precarious state. The horse Rapid Rhone was found to be so badly hurt that it had to be destroyed.

Colonel Channer I. M. S. who fell at a bliad jump on Sunday last whilst hunting has fractured his left arm and was taken to the Sassoon Hospital where he now lies.

Major Duff R. E. fell from his bicycle a few days back and has fractured his arm. He is progressing favourably.

LATER,

On inquiry at the Sassoon Hospital this evening Mrs. Mackenzie is found to be in the same condition but taking nourishment which is taken to be a good sign.

The following is the narrative of the carriage accident. Mr. Furdoonji Dorabji Pudumji on finding the horses becoming restive stopped the car. Immidiately the shaft of the carriage gave way and the horses bolted dragging the carriage to nearly 100 yards. The carriage got overturned in front of a small house adjoining the Judge's bungalow. Mr. Furdoonji immediately ran to the scene of accident and was assisted by some students of the College of Science who resided in that little house. They tried their utmost to extricate Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie. Mr. Furdoonji then hastened in a carriage of one of the officers, who had stopped to render assistance, to fetch Major Jennings who was staying in Sangum Lodge. Then he went to fetch Doctor Bharucha with a dose of morphia as Mr. Mackenzie was in great pain. The patients were removed on camp cots which were promptly supplied by Major Jennings. The motor car at the time was going at a slow pace.

THE SECUNDERABAD JUDGESHIP.

A COMPLIMENTARY MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUG. 13.

There was a largely attended meeting in the People's Hall this evening, summoned principally by the local Bar, with the object of petitioning the local Government and recommending the retention of the service with an increase of pay of Mr. Manackjee Dustoor, District Judge, who is transferred to Akola, Berar. Mr. Sett Ram Gopal was elected to the chair and called upon Mr. Judge to address the meeting. Mr. Judge said that if Government saw its way clear to giving Mr. Dustoor an increase it would secure his retention

The following resolution was unanimously adopted :—That this meeting of the inhabitants of Secunderabad Residency and Bazaars and Bolaram is unanimously of opinion that in the interests of the administration of justice in these areas whose importance as one of the largest cantonments in India is admitted on all hands, the services of Mr. Manackjee Dustoor who has filled the office of District Judge with great credit and ability should be retained.

A second proposition was also adopted : That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to the local Government with as little delay as possible. The committee to consist of Messrs. Shapoorji Chenoi, Ram Gopal, B. K. Iyengar, J. K. Judge, Hajee Sajanlall and G. Kristnamachariar Andyalaktar,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA AUG. 14.

Major Woodford, York and Lancaster Regiment, will be placed on retired pay on the 26th instant.

Second Lieutenants Green Armytage and J. Wilson, unattached list, are posted to the Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Lieutenant Carter, 35th Sikhs, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Captain C. W. Macrae, of the Black Watch, has been allowed to retire.

It has been decided that the title of Brigadier recently introduced at home shall be a rank as well as a grading for pay. It will be used in the same manner as the rank of Brigadier-General has hitherto been used and will be local or temporary only.

ARRIVALS, AUGUST 14.

Major-General Sir O'M. Creagh, 5th Division on leave from Mhow.

Colonel Caulfield, 110th M. L. I. on duty from Poona.

Major F. G. Hoghton, 74th Punjabis, on leave from Saugor.

Lieutenant G. K. Butt, 1st Lancashire Regiment, on leave from Secundrabad.

Lieutenant M. G. H. Barker. 1st Lancashire Regiment, on leave from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES, AUGUST 14.

Captain F. T. Moore, 4th Lancers, on leave to England.

Major W. B. Foote, R. A., 4th Lancers, on leave to England.

Lieutenant-Colonel Caulfield, 11th M. L. I., on leave to England.

Major-General Sir O'M. Creagh, 5th Division, on leave to England.

Major F. A. Hoghton. 74th Punjabis, on leave to England.

Major A. C. Shalles, R. A, M. C., on retirement to England.

THE PARTITION QUESTION.

JURISDICTION OF THE HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 14.

A letter has been addressed by the Government of India to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, under date 11th instant, in which replying to the latter's request for a definite announcement that the jurisdiction of the High Court of Calcutta over the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam shall remain permanently undisturbed. The Government of India state as follows :—

"The intention of the Government of India as at present constituted to leave the jurisdiction of the High Court undisturbed is clearly stated in paragraphs 7 and 11 of the Home Department Resolution No. 2491, dated 19th July, 1905, but though they do not contemplate any interference with that jurisdiction, it is evidently impossible for them, as you have foreseen, to commit themselves to an assurance that in no circumstances will any modification of the existing conditions ever be found expedient. Should the question of altering the jurisdiction be raised at any future date, it will no doubt be decided on a consideration of the conditions prevailing at the time, which it would be fruitless at the present juncture to attempt to forecast."

THE ASSESSMENT OF ASSAM.

GREAT INCREASE IN RATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 14.

The following telegram has been received here :—

Sibsagar, August 13.—A sense of despair is settling over the ryots in Assam at the large advance in rates and rent in the new settlement of Assam. There are no zemindars, ryots holding direct from the Government, and the ryots are practically voiceless having no middle class to fight for them. An advance of 25 per cent. over the last settlement is said to be average enhancement of rent decided on. This is an immediate indication of the fatal results to Assam of the proposed new province.

THE CALCUTTA ZOO.

ENLARGEMENT CONTEMPLATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 14.

The Government of India have addressed a letter to the Bengal Government, proposing to make use of the parklike grounds of the Kidderpur Military Orphanage near Calcutta, which will shortly lapse to the Government for the enlargement of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens.

POONA JUNIOR POLO.

13TH HUSSARS vs. 29TH LANCERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 14.

Poona open junior polo tournament for the Richardson Challenge Cup commenced to-day when two matches were played off which proved very interesting. The play ground was filled with spectators.

The first game was between the 13th Hussars and the 29th Lancers. The former consisted of Captains Twist, Hodgkinson, Messrs Vigne and Danger. The latter were represented by Mr. Henderson, Captain Limbert, Mr. Willis, and Captain Lovell. The umpires were Colonel Forbes and Captain Meynell.

It was apparent that the Hussars from Secunderabad were in superior form to the Lancers from Sirur. The Lancers were outplayed at every point from the start, though they maintained admirable combination and level headedness and did all they could to keep their territory free from invasion But the Hussars attacked without interruption and drew first blood in the opening chukker, while the Lancers were unchecked. The Hussars repeated this performance by a second subsidiary. In third chukker it was without much interest. But from the next, goals poured in. The first was an angular goal for the Hussars and two further goals for them quickly followed. In the fourth chukker the Lancers just managed to save themselves from the frying pan by scoring a solitary goal and when time was up the Hussars won by 4 goals and 4 subs. to one goal.

THE ROYAL ENGINEERS vs. POONA GYMKHANA.

The second game was between the Royal Engineers and Poona Gymkhana. The former were composed of Colonel Russell, Major Leslie, Captain Bremner and Mr. Tillard; the latter of Messrs Reynold Swifte, Major Crawley, and Mr. Stewart. The umpires were Major Wogan Browne and Captain Vaughan. This was a spirited game and furnished some slashing displays The two teams set to work in fine style and it was difficult to choose between the two till the R E brushed up and let the Gymkhana know what they were. They opened the proceedings with a sub. in the first chukker. and followed with a goal in the third chukker, The Gymkhana quickly balanced the issue by scoring their first goal in this round and then the game became interesting and exciting. There were some capital runs up and down the ground and players worked hard to score. The Gymkhana here improved wonderfully in their forward movements and but for the fine combination of the Engineers they would have run into a tie. Consequently three subs. were unhappily their only portion. They richly merited better luck, but it was too late, for the fifth chukker resulted in a second goal for the Engineers who played a dashing game throughout, The Engineers won by 2 goals and 2 subs. to 1 goal and 3 subs.

EMPLOYMENT OF CIVILIANS BY NATIVE STATES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SANCTION NECESSARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 14.

A circular letter is published which has been addressed by the Government of India to local Governments and Administrations stating that in future the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council will be required in any case in which the Durbar of a Native State proposes to employ after retirement from the service of Government, any member of the Indian Civil Service or any person who has held an appointment usually reserved for that service. This rule is already in force in regard to ex-officials employed by local Governments, also in regard to some members of the Indian Civil Service employed in Native States and the letter states that "the increasing number of natives of India who of recent years have been appointed to the Indian Civil Service has now made it advisable to include such members in the scope of the orders applicable to their fellow Civilians of European domicile."

POONA FOOTBALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 14.

The Football tournament between the 29th R. F. A. versus the Right half of the East Lancashires resulted in a draw.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

A Japanese Exhibition.

THE END OF THE OPERA SEASON.

MR. HENRY WOOD'S CONCERTS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

THE demolition of the Egyptian Hall has forced the Dudley Gallery Art Society, at their respectable age of forty-two years, to take refuge elsewhere ; and they have found hospitable refuge in the excellent gallery of the Alpine Club in Mill street, Conduit street. Whether the prospect of the flitting paralysed the members' efforts, I do not know, but it is not to be gainsaid that the society's present summer exhibition is a very poor show. The cleverest drawing in the collection is Miss Janet Fisher's "A Venetian Silhouette ; Mr. Albert Stevens sends three good works, "Near Loch Awe." At Sonning on Thames, and A Berkshire Cottage Garden ; and among the few other pictures worth mentioning are Mr. T. A. de Moleyns' Brechin Place, S. W. ; Mr. Frank Bennett's carefully drawn figure subject, The New Sign ; Miss Margaret Bernard's vigorous Corfe Castle and Studland Bay ; Mr. Harry Hine's pretty and atmospheric Newark ; Mr. C. Duassut's On the Common, Danbury ; and Mrs. Jardine's Near Dieppe, wherein she has pluckily attempted a view of tall poplars lighted from below by a setting sun, very similar in subject to one of Monet's most wonderful landscapes.

A very interesting exhibition is now on view at Messrs. Graves's, in Pall Mall. It consists of landscape paintings by two modern Japanese artists, Mr. Yokoyama-Taikan and Mr. Hishida-Shuinso, who are prominent members of the Nippon-Bijitsuin, or new old school of Japanese art. This new old school has been formed in Japan by a number of artists who rightly protested against the two movements which threatened to stifle their national art—i, e, the pseudo-classic and the pseudo-European. "We claim," they say, "that art must be national, that we shall be lost if cut away from our traditions ; and, at the same time we consider individuality to be the essence of vitality." The first Government art school in Japan, which started in 1884, had only Italian professors, and at the present time the principal instructors therein are mostly those who studied in Paris and "teach what is called the European style." It was to counteract and protest against this suicidal state of things in the field of art that the Bijitsuin was founded in 1897 by thirty-nine artists of Tokio ; and the success of the movement in spite of opposition, has amply justified its existence. The present little exhibition at Messrs. Graves's is one of the first held out of Japan, and no one interested in art should fail to visit it. The two artists have certainly struck a happy middle course between the old conventions of Japanese art and the purely European style ; and the result is full of charm and peculiar poetry. In 'Spring Moon" one feels the real mystery of night with its true gradations of shadow and culmination of light ; again in "Moonlight" the delicate treatment of the trees by the sea and the poetic feeling of the picture are delightful. Another remarkable work is "The Rising Sun," a vision of grey sand, blue sea, and golden sky, with a real perspective over the sea and wonderfully realistic cloud masses. Among other admirable works are "Rainy Season," with the Corot-like trees half hidden in the mist of rain ; "Spring Rain," with rain-washed plum blossoms set in their delicate green leaves ; and Bamboo Grove." From every point of view the exhibition is a most interesting one, and should not be missed.

In summarising the whole of the Opera season, which has now ended, its aims, its endeavours and its accomplishments, one may say that nothing has been left undone in the attempt to make it a success, and that few things which have been done have prevented the achievement of such success. The musical public, perhaps, does not appreciate or, at all events take the trouble to understand, the enormous amount of work involved in the running of a great metropolitan season of opera. So many things have to be considered, artists have to be so carefully selected, the band has to be so artistically chosen, and, apart from all this, the conductor has to fulfil his responsibility so conscientiously, the management has to be so carefully in its choice of solo singers, of Chorus singers and of scenic effects, that, take it all in all, the task is as difficult for those concerned in the production of grand opera at Covent Garden as it is easy to criticise and to find fault with that, production. Any carelessness, any delection from a certain standard, anything, in fact, which might savour of indolence, are mentioned within a very few hours of the interpretation of any opera. Virtues are more easily forgotten than vices ; palmy days, as a wit once said, have no date ; but the days when things go wrong are easily remembered. The present opera season has been in nearly all instances, to continue the metaphore, a succession of palmy days ; therefore, it is that in such a summary as this faultfinding must have small enough place. It is true that certain performances have fallen below expectation ; on the other hand others have outstripped expectation ; and on the whole, Covent Garden has done more than ample justice to its great reputation as a central oper-house in Europe and as a theatre which confers a sort of honour upon all those singers who are part and parcel of the working staff.

Seventy-three performances (not including the gala performances) have been given, and these have included interpretations of Italian, French, and German works. Perhaps the composer who has come most prominently to the front during these months is Puccinis. Of course, we all, have known the merits of Puccini most musicianly writing in works like that which, as we have already said, concluded the season last night, "La Boheme." At the same time his "Madama Butterfly" is bound to add very considerably to his reputation ; in it he has combined the sentiment of comedy with the feeling of melodrama with much success, and although his melody is not as clear as one might wish, they are, nevertheless, charmingly melodious pages in his score; Another composer of the new Italian school, Franco Leoni, who made so great a success with his setting of "Ib and Little Christina," has scored even a greater triumph in his L'Oracolo, which has been given three times, a musical setting to the play better known in London under the title of "The Cat and the Cherub." One notes with a good deal of surprise that "Carmen" has been performed only twice ; some years ago Sir Augustus Harris used to regard Carmen as something like a trump card to play with, the work, magnificent as it is, no longer seems to have that power of attraction which it once possessed for the frequenters of Covent Garden. "Fausts," however, remains a perennial attraction, and drew excellent audiences on seven separate occasions ; Gounod's much finer opera Romeo and Juliet was given five times ; Madama Butterfly was performed four times, a singular tribute to the charm of a work which on the first performance this season was entirely new to London. Mlle. Destinn, apart from the incomparable Melba, once more proved her prowess both as singer and actress, and Mlle. Parkina has given much pleasure by her peculiarly brilliant rendering of many secondary parts. Mlle. Selma-Kurz has acquitted herself admirably, but among new-comers Mlle. Donalda has already laid the foundation for that which we predict will be a great operatic reputation ; the fineness and the exquisite quality of her voice are already obvious to any audience but greater experience (for she is very young) and the natural deepening of her vocal capacities should bring her to the very first rank, Among other singers Caruso has, of course, carried everything before him, M. Gilibert has again shown us how fine a voice can be united with a true sense of comedy. M. Journet has again proved the deep and significant quality of his, perhaps too solemn voice It is not necessary to insist further upon the work of the orchestra under conductors, whose names are household words, and it only remains to congratulate the syndicate upon an excellent season, and to compliment its secretary, Mr. Neil Forsyth, upon his personal and individual work, while M. Andre Messager has been a host in himself.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE ROYAL VISIT.

MEETING OF PREPARATION AT THE TOWN HALL.

A PERMANENT MEMORIAL.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay for the purpose of making suitable arrangements to welcome their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in Bombay, and of considering the best measures for celebrating and commemorating their visit to this city, was held in the Town Hall last evening, under the Presidency of his Excellency Lord Lamington, who had specially come down to attend it. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in the Bombay Town Hall,—and such even in face of the fact that yesterday was a great Hindu festival. Several hundreds of mill hands with banners denoting the names of the mills they worked in, with a Band playing, and the banners flying were drawn up under the directions of Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimjee, on the top of the main stone staircase leading into the Hall where the meeting had assembled. Several of the principal citizens were received with a clapping of hands as they came up on the platform ; and a most enthusiastic greeting was accorded to his Excellency Lord Lamington. Among those present on the platform were the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins Chief Justice, the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Sir D. M. Petit the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Sassoon J. David, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Brigadier-General Greenfield, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Khan Bahadur Rustomji Merwanji Patel Mr. Dinshaw Edalji Wacha, Mr. James MacDonald the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mr. C. E. Copplestone, Mr. N. R. Chichgar Mr. N. W. Kemp, Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, Mr. Vijbhookhandas Atmaram, Dr. R. Rozario, Mr. J. A. D. deSaila, Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Hormasji Dadabhoy, Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Amroodin Tyabji, Mr. Ratansy Mooljl, Mr. Fazilbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Veenayak Ravji Jagannath Sunkersett, Mr. P. N. Wadia, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. N. A. F. Moos, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. Jaymohandas Vertjivandas, Mr. F. J. Parekh, Mr. D. E. Allbless, Mr. R. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Abdul Hosain Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Rustomji Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Mr. R. D. Sethna Mr. Currimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Brigadier General Fieldling, etc.

Mr. Sassoon J. David, Sheriff of Bombay, read the requisition addressed to him by the leading citizens to call a public meeting, and said he had great pleasure in doing so. He then declared the meeting open, and called upon them to elect their Chairman.

It was then proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, Bart., and seconded by Sir Harkisandas Narotumdas, that his Excellency Lord Lamington be requested to take the chair.

H. E. LORD LAMINGTON.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, who was very warmly greeted, in addressing the meeting, said : Gentlemen, I accept with the greatest pleasure, though with some diffidence, the honour of presiding over this very great gathering this afternoon. In my experience I may safely say that it is the largest meeting that I have ever addressed in this Town Hall, and it shows how very earnest are the people of Bombay that on the occasion of one of the most important holidays of the greatest section of the community, a very large number of people have given up their time to be present here this afternoon. (Cheers.) At the same time it is very proper and very fitting that you should be here, because it is, as you are aware, for the purpose of making arrangements to demonstrate to our Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, (Cheers.) when they come to India, the loyalty that pervades the people of this great city. (Loud Cheers). As you are aware it is for the first time that either his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales or her Royal Highness the Princess has ever visited this Empire. And not only that, but it is the very first time in history that the heir apparent to the Throne has been accompanied on a visit to this land by his Princess. (Cheers.) There can be, therefore, no doubt that the occasion is a most notable one and should be taken full advantage of to be commemorated in a proper and fitting fashion. It is sometimes criticised whether the tours of those who are in a position of responsibility are really worth their undertaking, that they go hastily from place to place, they see nothing of the inner life of the people, and that practically it is money wasted that gentlemen occupying high position should ever make themselves acquainted with different parts of the country over which they might have administrative duties. I must demur to that statement or criticism entirely. Speaking for myself, I have benefited enormously by being able from time to time to go about and make myself acquainted with the condition of the different localities in this Presidency. (Cheers.) And I will say, for any one in a position of responsible authority that by so doing he gains information, that he appreciates more thoroughly the wants and requirements of the people, that he becomes acquainted with those who may be in their different districts holding responsible position, and that not only is this a strict utility in carrying out his proper functions, but also imperceptibly it has a sympathetic and binding influence with him that prevades thereafter his relations with those different districts that he visits. Well, if that is the case in my position how much more important is it that one in the position of his Royal Highness who, in the natural sequence of events that may take place, may one day fulfil the highest position that a man can fill in this world, that himself should become acquainted with the different portions of his Empire (Cheers). And this is not a mere theory but we are aware that he has already traversed from continent to continent other portions of the British Empire. We are aware that the great Colonial tour resulted not only in giving intense gratification to the people of the different parts of the dominion, but also as was evidenced by that most remarkable speech that his Royal Highness delivered at the Guild hall, in London, it showed that his tour was taken full advantage of by the Prince of Wales in having given him a full knowledge and appreciation of the condition and feelings of those who are living and inhabiting the out-lying portion, scattered throughout the Globe. Therefore it is only proper, it is only natural, that having made himself acquainted with the different self-governing Colonies and also in many cases with the Crown Colonies, he should visit this Indian Empire. And this afternoon it is our business to consider in what manner we shall mark our appreciation of the fact that this will be the first part of the Empire that will be visited by their Royal Highnesses. There is a lengthy programme, of which I see all of you possess a copy, and you will see in this programme roughly speaking what is proposed to submit to the meeting, you will see in the second resolution that there is a mention made of some permanent from of celebrating this Royal visit. For some months past from time to time, you may have seen how the idea of having a Museum in Bombay has been promulgated, and a Committee was appointed by Government who fully went into the subject I should like to take this opportunity of thanking those gentlemen who sat on the Committee for the very exhaustive inquiry that they made into the subject. The report of the Committee, as I can gather has been generally endorsed and approved of by the Press, both European and Vernacular, (Hear, hear) and that being so I have no doubt that this afternoon you will accord your approval to the resolution, when it has duly been submitted to you. I am aware that many may say that it is rather a waste of money to put it into a Museum, and that there are many other wants and needs of the people that require to be attended to, that there are hospitals ; that there are the poor and the suffering, and so on. But if one followed that line of reasoning in life, it seems to me, if it were carried to its full length of argument, we shall have nothing but the simplest food and nothing but a moderate amount of clothing. (Hear. hear.) But there is something beyond satisfying the wants of those who are undoubtedly in need and perhaps in distress, It appears to me that it is not a waste of money to erect a building which should be the means of supplying instruction, information and edification to the minds of those who want to learn. Nor would I put altogether on one side those who are not experts, but who are at the same time desirous of passing a quiet hour in examining some objects of interest and utility that have been collected together. (Cheers.) I think I am justified in saying what great importance is reposed in the minds of some, at all events, in having a central institution of this sort, when I tell you that I had a personal interview with a gentleman, who is well-known to you,—I mean Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim, (Cheers)—and he told me himself that he was so much impressed with the want of a Museum and that he was so satisfied that it would bring additional prosperity to the city of Bombay materially and intellectually, that he therefore gave me a cheque for three lakhs of rupees for the purpose. (Cheers). That cheque, I hope, is safe in one of the most important banks in Bombay (laughter) and is already earning a certain amount of interest. But that interest, such as it is earning now, when properly devoted to its purpose, will, I am certain—and I am only corroborating the donor's words—carry with it an interest ten-fold the amount or hundred-fold, the amount that it is at present earning (Hear, hear). I have also had further support in this direction. I have received a telegram from his Highness the Nawab of Junagadh, in which he says :—"I desire to express to your Excellency my sincere and loyal concurrence in the object of the meeting over which your Excellency is about to preside in Bombay, for the purpose of arranging for a permanent memorial of the forthcoming auspicious visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. I venture to hold that this is a matter which does not concern the city of Bombay alone, but in which the whole Presidency and the adjacent States should take pride in co-operating with hearty enthusiasm. I, therefore, beg that your Excellency will permit me to tend through you a subscription of twelve thousand rupees towards the proposed memorial. (Cheers.) I trust that the meeting will result in further proofs of the unfailing devotion of India to his Majesty the King-Emperor and the Royal Family. (Cheers.)" Well, Gentlemen, I think that is a satisfactory start to be made, and I hope it will be followed by other donations from those who are able to afford it. And I want not only their money ; but, as those who have been so far connected with the movement know, I have been all through anxious that if a museum is started it should be started with the interest generally of the people of Bombay and the Presidency. It should not only be so started but carried through. Therefore you should one and all as far as possibly lies within you make it a source of pride to you that you should have erected a museum in which may be collected such objects of archæological, artistic and industrial interest as may bring it within its walls anxious inquirers and intellectual seekers who may benefit by the connection that may be obtained. Not only that I am no believer in mere waste of money in superfluous adornment, but I believe that what is most truly useful is also most truly beautiful. I believe you will have a building which in its simplicity may be a strict adornment to this noble city. Therefore, I hope that both outwardly and inwardly it may be a visible proof of the greatness of your city. (Hear, hear.) I may say on behalf of Government, that, as you know, they were going to give upwards of about two and a half lakhs of rupees to the starting of this scheme. But on Saturday—I make particular allusion to this—as you must have seen in the papers that a sad accident has occurred to my honourable colleague, Mr. Muir-Mackenzie and his wife. I am sure I may express to him on your behalf our united sympathy, I submitted papers to him only on Saturday and asked him whether as Revenue Member and guardian of the purse he would not allow me to announce that the Government may increase their donation to three lakhs of rupees. I am glad to say that I have got his hearty acquiescence, and I am glad to be able to announce that our funds now stand at Rs. 6,12,000. (Cheers). Well, Gentlemen, that of course is not the sole means of celebrating the approaching visit. However, you will see in the programme another resolution that deals with those celebrations that will take place during the actual visit. I trust that there will be a general approval and the public sanction will be given to whatever form the celebration is decided upon. I see in the press various suggestions. I know that we like to run our own hobby and pet schemes. I hope the Committee will be able to arrange a programme that will satisfy the public at large. It is impossible to expect on such occasion that we shall find ourselves in such dull Arcadia as to have no discussion at all. I trust there will be generally a spirit of harmony, and you will unite together in the manifestation of your loyal feelings to their Royal Highnesses. (Hear, hear.) Well Gentlemen, I have little more to say than to express a hope that this movement, which has been long under discussion, may now drop its nebulous form and this afternoon will acquire a concrete form and will thereafter achieve its destiny in according fitting reception to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of their first landing on the Indian soil in this port, which is indeed and truly a gate beautiful of the Indian Empire. (Cheers.) I trust that that welcome may be such as will give despest gratification to their Royal Highnesses and which will at the same time be marked by such an outburst of enthusiasm, affection and joyous acclamation as will impress itself on the minds and the hearts of the people, and will ultimately have its permanent expression in the noble structure which shall have source of undying interest to generations to come. (Loud cheers).

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins who was received with cheers, then rose and said :—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have the honour to move : "That this meeting has heard with feelings of joy the announcement of the approaching visit to India of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and resolves that the people of Bombay will offer Their Royal Highnesses on their arrival a loyal hearty and enthusiastic welcome." (Cheers). Endowed with all the advantages of a position which enables us to be the first to welcome to India those who come to it from the West, we owe it to ourselves and to our traditions to spare no effort to ensure that our welcome to their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, on their entrance into this city, shall be worthy of the occasion (cheers), and by the spirit and temper of our reception to afford them in no uncertain tone their first proofs on Indian soil of the loyalty that his felt throughout the length and breadth of the land to the King Emperor and the Royal House. (Loud cheers). If there be one sentiment or topic which above others unites all classes and creeds, it is I am convinced, this loyalty, and the citizens of Bombay will not, I feel sure, fail in giving it due and ample expression. Bombay can boast of a long connection with the British Crown, not without its touch of romance, and reaching back to close on two centuries and a half, nor is it any new experience for this city to welcome a Prince of the British line. Thus, to name no more, one of the Queen Victoria's sons had lived in our midst, and borne with us the heat and burden of the day in service of the State, and just thirty years ago the Serapis brought to these shores the present King Emperor, who now sends us his son the bearer of the title that then was his. But in one respect the coming visit will be unique for the heir apparent to the throne brings with him his Royal consort and thus the womanhood of India will be enabled to take a part in the welcome that would otherwise have been beyond their reach. (Cheers). We are, I feel assured, united in the determination to give to their Royal Highnesses such a reception that among the brightest of their recollections in the days to come shall be the loyal, hearty and enthusiastic welcome by the citizens of Bombay. And so I submit with every confidence to this meeting the resolution that I have had the honour to move. (Loud Cheers).

THE HON. MR. C. H. ARMSTRONG.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, in seconding the

resolution, said: I have much pleasure in seconding the proposal that has just been put before you in a very interesting speech by Sir Lawrence Jenkins. Gentlemen, on a local question we very often have, and it is quite right that we should have friendly differences of opinion as discussion is often necessary, but on the question now before us there can, I think be no difference of opinion whatever, for I feel sure we are all determined to give a most loyal and hearty welcome to H.R.H. our future Emperor and to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales when they land at the Apollo Bunder on the 9th November. (Cheers) And when, Gentlemen, should a hearty welcome be given if not in this city of Bombay in which we live and of which we have no reason to be ashamed. (Hear, hear). Although in their travels through India their Royal Highnesses may visit more interesting towns, none I venture to think will be finer or more beautiful than this city of ours. And yet after all Bombay is not a show city only. It is a town with a vast trades inhabited by an industrious, a progressive and an intelligent people, and we are proud of the position we have made for ourselves in the world of commerce. As a port, Bombay is one of the most important in the British dominions and our trade is extensive and steadily increasing. We receive at this port the manufactures of other countries and to them in large quantity we send the produces of western and northern India. But we do more than this, for we manufacture largely for our own needs. In this small island, although perhaps in some parts we produce more smoke than is good for us, we employ 100,000 people in our cotton factories; and in the welcome we are now discussing one cannot but hope that those who are benefitting so largely from the extraordinary prosperity of our local mill industry will contribute liberally and generously to any local festivities there may be, as well as to that work in which his Excellency the Governor is taking so much interest, the founding in our midst of an Archæological Museum, an Art Gallery and a Public Library, a scheme which on its own merits, apart from the fact that it will commemorate this Royal visit, is in every way worthy of your support. But let us look at the matter for a moment from another point of view. Bombay of for the last few years has been sorely tried by famine and by plague and much misery has been caused to the poor of this City. Let us then look forward to this Royal visit as the beginning, as we may surely hope it to of be, of a better state of things and by our loyal greeting let us do all we can to show that although we have been passing through troublous times we are not cast down or despondent, but are hoping that the visit of our future King may inaugurate better times. Let us then give to their Royal Highnesses an enthusiastic welcome equal to if not superior to that always given by large cities in other parts of the British Empire, whenever Royalty honors any one of them with a visit. For these reasons, gentlemen, and for many others, I commend this proposal to you. (Cheers).

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula supported the resolution.

KHAN BAHADUR M. C. MURZBAN.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., in supporting the resolution, said: Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am entrusted with the task of laying the next resolution before you which is:—"That in addition to making suitable arrangements for celebrating the joyous occasion, it is highly desirable in the opinion of this Meeting to take steps towards raising a permanent Memorial in commemoration of the auspicious event—such Memorial to take the form of a public Museum with Library, Art Gallery Garden and other adjuncts of popular recreation as far as the funds will permit." I suppose ladies and gentlemen, that in moving this resolution, I am expected to expatiate upon the theme that this is an occasion which deserves not only to be celebrated with rejoicings and festivities at the time, but which also deserves to be cherished and remembered by some permanent handing down of our feelings and impressions regarding it to our children's children in a manner that would add to the beauty and greatness of our city, an institution, both ornamental and useful. (Hear hear.) It seems to me, however, that it is scarcely necessary to spend many words on such a subject before a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, whose public spirit, I am vain enough and proud enough to imagine, marches hand in hand with its deep and abiding loyalty, and whose spirit of enterprise is stimulated by a free handed generosity. (Cheers) I was reading the other day a report of the proceedings of a public meeting held at Calcutta for the same purpose for which we are assembled to-day, and I was very much struck by an observation then made by the Chief Justice of Bengal. He said:—"It may be gentlemen, that sometimes you have cause to complain of this Government or that, and it may possibly be, though it is a contingency—which I can scarcely contemplate, that you may have to find fault even with the High Court. Be that as it may, my residence in India has convinced me that deep down in the hearts of the Indian people, there resides absolute loyalty to the British Crown." I make bold to say that a greater truth was never uttered. (Cheers) I have always thought that this is the abundant harvest reaped of that most precious of all gifts bestowed upon the Indian people by English rule, namely education,—education not perhaps of the very highest or select order, but widespreadenoughto filter down slowly but surely, from strata to strata. It is true as we are always reminded, that the soldier is abroad, and just now, some say, very much so; maintaining and preserving peace and tranquillity from within, and it is said from without, but the humble schoolmaster is also abroad far more humbly paid and far less brilliantly accoutred but a ill in his quiet humble way transforming the feeling of gratitude for the maintenance and preservation of peace and order into a sentiment of earnest, devoted, and enlightened loyalty (Cheers). It has been said ladies and gentlemen, that after all the loyalty of the Indian people is a different thing from the loyalty of English people to their own natural Sovereign (though after all the English is also a conquered race) and that it is lacking in what may be called the personal element. But I venture to say that after the genuine, spontaneous and general outbursts of feeling on the occasion of the death of the late revered and beloved Queen-Empress, the equally natural demonstrations with which the accession of his present Majesty were hailed throughout the country, it will scarcely be denied that the personal element has also largely entered into the deep loyalty of the Indian people. (Applause.) The goodness and greatness of the sympathetic womanhood which distinguished the late Queen stirred the heads and minds of the Indian people into a personal feeling of love, respect and reverence towards her person. (Applause.) This feeling was immensely stimulated and strengthened by the visit of his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, during which, we may fondly boast, he first displayed those great qualities of head and heart which have now made him perhaps the most popular, the best beloved and admired of European Sovereigns. (Cheers.) The residence of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in this country contributed not a little to the same end. It is no wonder, therefore, that we look forward to the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales as one devised in the highest interests of this country. If I may venture to put it in this way, our deep and personal loyalty to the Royal House of England is one of our most valued political assets. Gentlemen, let us always hold fast by it. When the programme of festivities and rejoicings is out, I have no doubt that there will be a large influx of people in this city from the Presidency and Bombay will be able to accord a most hearty and enthusiastic welcome to their Royal Highnesses. As to the question of a permanent memorial, I congratulate myself that his Excellency the President has taken the subject under his own wings and has placed before you reasons why you should heartily, spontaneously and enthusiastically co-operate for the purpose of carrying out the scheme. It was right and proper that his Excellency has placed this subject before you, for I can tell you that the credit of the origination and the idea of the scheme rests entirely with him (Cheers). Gentleman, he has told you only this memorial will be worthy of the occasion; and you will allow me to add that it will also solve the difficult question of utilising the Crescent site. This is a site about which we have been squabbling for a long time, and I do not think that it can be better utilised than for the purpose of locating the museum. The situation is appropriate to the occasion of its surroundings. There is on one side of it the equestrian statue of the King-Emperor. On the South side is situated the Alfred Sailor's Home, a memorial of the visit of another son of our late Queen-Empress. Is it not proper that this museum should be placed in a quarter where there are already memorials of Royal visits. I understand that we will have another statue of some sort or another, whether, an equestrian statue or otherwise, which will be placed in the same locality and which is to be gift of one of our valued citizens, who now occupies the high post lion of the Sheriff of this city. (Cheers). I think I need not take up your time in expatiating on the value of providing a permanent museum in Bombay. We have been charged, I do not say, untruly or unjustly—that we have always claimed for Bombay than it is the perfection of the cities in the world. We do admit we have faults indeed and may admit that in the matter of museums Bombay has fallen behind, leave alone the cities of the world, even Calcutta and Madras gentlemen. It is time that we should have a museum and that with the cooperation of the Government in the manner in which his Excellency has announced to you, the citizens of Bombay will provide a museum worthy of the memory of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. (Cheers).

THE REV. DR. MACKICHAN.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, in seconding the resolution said: Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—The reception which you have now accorded to the resolution that has now been moved leaves no doubt as to its enthusiastic adoption by this great and representative assembly of the citizens of Bombay. In seconding the resolution it is therefore not necessary for me to enlarge upon the reasons for the action which it contemplates. Yet I may be permitted to remind you of its special appropriateness to the purpose for which this meeting has been convened. We are met to devise measures for the fitting celebration of an event of imperial importance. After the lapse of nearly a generation, India is again to welcome the heir-apparent to the throne, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who belongs with him his Royal Consort. (Cheers). There is abundant evidence on every hand that the heart-felt loyalty of all communities and nationalities in the Indian Continent eagerly awaits this opportunity of expressing itself and that the expression will be in all respects worthy of the unique occasion. (Cheers). In this connection a great responsibility is laid upon our city, which is to have the honour of according to their Royal Highnesses the first Indian welcome. We all know the importance of first impressions and knowing this, Bombay as we have seen to-day, is resolved that nothing shall be wanting to make the first impressions of India's welcome to the Prince and Princess convey to them an abiding assurance of India's devoted attachment to the Royal House with which their destinies are linked. (Loud applause). But there is another aspect in which the Royal visit is to be regarded. I refer to the impression which it is to make on the country which is honours. Those of us who remember the visit of our gracious sovereign King Edward when he came to us as the Prince of Wales and have traced the growth of national sentiment in India during the subsequent years can discern the working of the impressions which that visit created in the public mind, and I feel assured that the Royal visit to which we now look forward will be followed by a similar increase of attachment to the person of the Throne. This is a land in which such personal attachments have always played a conspicuous part in the life of the nation, and it is specially fitting that India should enjoy from time to time that personal contact with the ruling House which time visits furnish. But the impression of the Royal visit on India means more and ought to mean more than this. The feelings which it ought to awaken ought not to stop short with the creation of a sentiment they ought to manifest themselves in concrete results, which will serve as a permanent memorial of the occasion and the sentiment which it has awakened in the mind of the community. The resolution which I have the honour to second calls upon you for an expression in such tangible shape of the enthusiasm for country and city which this great occasion has aroused. It asks you to convey your enthusiasm into certain public institutions by which the life of your city will be permanently benefited and the interests of your country advanced. (Hear, hear.) The objects placed before you in this resolution are not superfluities in the life of any city. A Museum, a Library, an Art Gallery, and the means of healthful recreation which it is proposed to establish on one of the most coveted sites in our city, are in the truest sense among the necessities of life, if you understand that term in any other than the most sordid sense. We are justly proud of the many advantages which our city enjoys, many of them the result of its natural position, some of them the fruit of the enterprise and energy of its citizens. But we are in danger of forgetting and so sometimes of being unconscious of our deficiencies. It is necessary that a fresh eye should be turned upon us in order that these deficiencies should be discerned—his Excellency who has honoured this meeting by his presence and by presiding over it has brought that fresh eye to bear upon the capital of his province. (Cheers). He has been quick to point out some of our most prominent defects, not as an unkindly critic but as one who is prepared to take a leading part in supplying them. It has been the privilege of Bombay to receive from time to time from successive Governors, the stimulus of their initiative in regard to important movements, and H. E. Lord Lamington has by initiating the present movement for the establishment of a Museum and its adjuncts, shown that he is keenly alive to the higher needs of the city. We are all too ready to indulge a dangerous complacency in regard to "the First City in India." Our modest motto has had the effect of lulling us into a belief in its truth, and to believe such exalted things about ourselves may sometimes impede our true progress. I yield to no one in my attachment to the city of Bombay, in which I have spent the greater part of my life, but I am not blinded by this attachment to some of our manifest defects. We can point to our unrivalled public buildings, to our great docks, to our numberless mills, now throbbing with the pulse of unprecedented prosperity; but we refuse to measure the real greatness of a city by the forest of masts in our docks and harbour, or the forest of chimneys that now covers so great a part of our Island. In this capital city of the Presidency, we look for that which shall worthily embody the ideal elements of cultured life and for much of that we look in vain. It is true that we can point to many important educational institutions in our city, and to many associated with the cause of philanthropy and benevolence. But here there are many gaps which have remained unfilled, and H. E. Lord Lamington has placed the city under a deep obligation by calling attention to them and by his appointment of a Committee to report as to the manner in which they might be filled. (Applause) Surely it is a reproach to our city that there is no place to receive the interesting relics of ancient Indian life and architecture that are being constantly brought to light. A true patriotic instinct should inspire multitudes among you with a desire to preserve and to exhibit for the instruction of the people these memorials of the great epochs in your country's history. There are collections of such things scattered here and there, but few know where and fewer still have access to them. It is imperative that the scattered work of a number of useful societies should be gathered to a centre, and such a centre will be found in the Museum referred to in the resolution now placed before you. No less conspicuous is the want of an Art Gallery, in which valuable works of art of historical and intrinsic value may be placed for the instruction and elevation of the people of our city. In Western lands no city of any importance is without these necessary adjuncts of popular culture, and Bombay ought long ere this to have possessed them. Around the buildings which are contemplated in this resolution, there will be space for attractively laid out grounds which will further serve for the recreation of the inhabitants of our crowded city. (Hear, hear.) It is indeed a most fascinating picture that is called up by the thought of the realisation of the proposals now submitted to you, and which it is in your power to carry out in a degree commensurate to the importance of the event which you are asked to commemorate. That rather unsightly piece of desert which we call the Crescent, is to be made to blossom as the rose, and to unfold to your vision a beautiful garden in which buildings are to arise, which will be a new ornament to a city already beautiful, and within which many minds will find the highest form of refreshment. In conclusion, let me add that this is the kind of memorial by which you may most appropriately commemorate the visit of a Prince, who is the grandson of our late beloved Empress Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort who did so much to stimulate the higher side of the life of Great Britain in the century that is past. A memorial of this kind will be in harmony with the traditions which are represented and carried on both by the King and the Prince of Wales. They are in touch with the manifold interests of the great Empire at the head of which they stand. Their names are associated with all the great enterprises of our nation's life, its commercial developments, its philanthropic achievements and its scientific progress. But I think we may claim them as in a special degree identified with that class of intellectual interests to which the proposed Museum and its associated institutions will be devoted. A memorial of such a character as this will not fail to be gratifying to a Prince and Princess, (Cheers) who have shown by their public acts that they are in profound sympathy with all such movements. The name of the Roman Emperor Hadrian was to be found all over the Roman Empire in the buildings which he caused to be erected in the various places through which he passed in imperial progress. Surely, we may expect a more fruitful and more significant memorial of the Royal progress through India in institutions suited to the spirit of a better age, called into existence by the people themselves, in their desire to emulate the highest examples of that Western nation to which they are united in the bonds of a common beneficent rule. (Applause.) Gentlemen this resolution means business. It is no mere theoretical proposition to which you are now asked to give your assent. It means that you commit yourselves to a programme of practical benevolence, that you undertake to raise the funds that this memorial demands. In many ways your liberality has lately been drawn upon; but liberality is a virtue that grows by exercise, and Bombay will have ceased to be the Bombay of the past with its conspicuous traditions of inexhaustible liberality if it fails to respond to the call to special generosity which the signal honour of a Royal visit brings with it. (Loud applause).

MR. C. E. COPPLESTONE.

Mr. C. E. Copplestone, in supporting the resolution, said. Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It affords me the greatest possible pleasure to rise in support of the proposition that has been so eloquently put forward by Sir Phirozeshaw Mehta, and so ably seconded by Dr. Mackichan, and I am pleased that it gives me the opportunity of saying publicly that the scheme propounded has the hearty approval of the European trading community, in whose name I speak as Master for the present year of the Bombay Trades Association. (Cheers.) It is an anomaly that a city of the size and importance of Bombay which proudly claims to be first in India, should lag behind the capitals of the sister presidencies of Bengal and Madras in the matter of a Museum worthy the name. (Hear hear). From my personal experience of the Calcutta Museum, I know that it affords pleasure and instruction to thousands who annually pass through its galleries and examine the priceless treasures they contain, and there is no doubt in my mind that if this proposition is carried to a successful issue and we have a Museum for Bombay, it will afford a like pleasure here and be a source of interest and profit to thousands of this city, and those who visit it annually and I am convinced that it will prove a most valuable addition to our city and an increasingly useful permanent memorial of a gracious visit which we, as loyal subjects are anxious to commemorate. (Applause.) It is, however, on the latter portion of the proposition that I wish to say a few words, it reads as follows:—"Art gallery, garden, and other adjuncts of popular recreation and amusement." Now, gentlemen, you are all aware that Bombay has been waiting for and has made more than one attempt to establish a Town Hall, but so far we do not appear to have struck the right note to elicit that support necessary to make it a success. What more fitting or better opportunity could we have than this, to give to the city that inestimable boon, good music and a continuance of it? What memorial of an auspicious visit could be more suitable or bring more pleasure into the lives of all classes than such a glorious gift? What could be more in accordance with the spirit of this visit than the bringing of joy and happiness into lives that are often so sadly wanting in the elements that make life worth living? Here gentlemen is a grand opportunity for some goodhearted philanthropist, who has the power to do it to confer a benefit on this city which will cause his name to be handed down to posterity as a benefactor in the truest sense of the word, whose name will be remembered with love and affection by the poor of this city long after we, who are members here to-day, are gone and forgotten. I am sure there is nothing we could do that would be more certain to win the approval of their Royal Highnesses and of our fellow citizens than this gift, and I urge the matter with all the earnestness in my power to the attention of this meeting and the Committee that will be appointed to carry out the resolutions you adopt. In conclusion, I assure you that there will be no more loyal, earnest, and energetic supporters of this proposition than the Trading Community of Bombay.

Mr. Vijbhucundas Atmaram also spoke in support of the resolution.

The second resolution was then put to the meeting and carried with acclamation.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee moved the third resolution for the appointment of a general Committee (comprising of representative men of all nationalities), with power to add to their number, for inviting subscriptions from the public and carrying out generally the object of this meeting. Mr. Justice Tyebjee said: This resolution, as you would observe, is merely a formal resolution and therefore does not call, I am happy to say, any lengthy remarks from me. I abstain from reading the names of those selected for the Committee, but I assure you that the list will be found to contain the names of all the leading and representative men belonging to the different communities. I do not wish to detain you with further remarks, but I would desire to add one word of my own personal testimony as to the feeling and devotion which have animated all the communities of this Presidency. Speaking as a Mussalman, I may be permitted perhaps to say that there is on foot now amongst the Mussalman community a movement to call a public meeting of the members of their community, neither as a rival nor as antigonistic to this meeting, but for the purpose of helping forward and promoting the same object which this meeting has in view. The object of that meeting is primarily to see that the Mussalman population takes proper steps and helps satisfactorily the Committee that will be appointed at this meeting, and to see that the Mussulman public buildings and masques shall be decorated and illuminated in a manner not only befitting the welcome which we all shall tender to their Royal Highnesses but also befitting the wealthy Mussulmans who have thrived and are thriving under the British rule. (Cheers) Let us hope and pray that the elements may be propitious, and that timely and plentiful rainfall may come down so as to make this place,—our beloved India brimful with prosperity. Let us hope that long before their Royal Highnesses set their foot on the Indian soil, the cause of all our anxiety will disappear, and after their Royal Highnesses have really landed in India, we shall rejoice in a plentiful and abundant harvest. (Cheers). Let us all hope that all traces of distress and grief arising from plague and pestilence may also disappear, and that their Royal Highnesses may look upon us with our countenances smiling with prosperity and good cheer. (Applause.)

SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in seconding the resolution, said: Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution just proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Baharulin Tyabji. This resolution provides the necessary machinery to carry out the object of the meeting and when the object is accepted in principle, the machinery follows as a matter of course. The Committee includes most of the leading men of Bombay. It will be aided by very competent Secretaries, who are accustomed to carry out such undertakings with success. The public too are sure to give a hearty response, and we may well look forward to a most joyous termination of the labours begun this evening. Gentlemen, the appeal to give a fitting welcome and reception to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will not fall in Bombay on deaf or unwilling ears. Any representative of the Sovereign, any member of the Royal House may with confidence count upon receiving an enthusiastic welcome from Bombay. But when the persons to be received stand so near the throne as their Royal Highnesses, all India will rejoice and will greet the visitors with unbounded joy. (Cheers). Gentlemen the occasion of such visits are rare, and they must be commemorated in a manner worthy of the distinguished persons who visit us, as well as of the proud position we hold as 'Urbs Prima in India.' Our citizens know their duty. They have before now given evidence of their loyalty to the Throne in many striking ways. They may therefore be trusted to co-operate with the Committee with hearty good-will. All organized demonstrations will, however, have to be carried out by the Committee, and the veterans who will form the Executive Committee will, we may be sure, make the demonstrations eminently successful. Many of our citizens may have a lively recollection of 1875 when his Majesty the King Emperor, then Prince of Wales, paid his memorable visit to our city and we had the privilege of Bombay giving the first welcome. A generation has since elapsed, and during the interval there have been numerous occasions of public demonstration and rejoicing, all accomplished with conspicuous success. (Hear hear.) On the present occasion I am sure Bombay will beat all past record. (Cheers.) There will of course be ceremonial functions, military displays, and the usual forms, of demonstration such as arches, flags, fairs, illuminations and fireworks. But on the top of these there is to be a solid permanent memorial of Their Royal Highnesses' visit to Bombay. Gentlemen, you have already pledged yourselves to the function of a public Museum as a memento of their Royal Highnesses' visit. It is a very onerous pledge you have given, and you must now rise equal to the responsibility. A public Museum worthy of Bombay has long been a great want, and we owe it to the initiative of his Excellency Lord Lamington that this want is now about to be supplied in such a happy manner. With promised help and sympathy of the Government, and our distinguished public spirited citizen, Mr. Karimbhoy Ibrahimbhoy, the success of the scheme is well nigh assured. (Applause.) But let me remind you, gentlemen, that to make the success an accomplished fact, a heavy duty will lie on you to make a response commensurate with the gravity and importance of the cause. With these few words let me commend the proposition to your unanimous acceptance. (Applause).

Lord Lamington said Mr. W. D. Sheppard who was to support the resolution, had sent a telegram saying that he was ill and unable to attend the meeting. Similar excuses had also been received from Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit and Mr Atamjee Peerbhoy.

The third resolution was then carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar moved the fourth resolution, that the general Committee be empowered to appoint an Executive Committee for the purpose of carrying out all executive functions in connection with the celebration and commemoration.

Dr R. Rozario, who seconded the resolution, said the movement had roused feelings of enthusiasm in the Portuguese community of this city, and they all heartily endorsed the movement.

THE HON. MR. VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersy, in supporting the resolution, said: Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I take it that every one of us in this crowded gathering is agreed that we should give to their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, on landing on our shores, such a warm welcome as will do credit to this, the second city of the Empire. This visit to India, the Jewel of the British Crown as it has been termed, will remove, we hope, the heavy disappointment experienced when some time ago in the tour of their Royal Highnesses to other parts of the Empire, India could not be included. One of the chief characteristics of the people of Hindustan is, as you well know, absolute unquestioned loyalty to their Sovereign, but how much stronger, keener and warmer this feeling of loyalty becomes when we have such Rulers as our late gracious and revered Queen-Empress Victoria the Good, and our noble King-Emperor Edward the Peace-Maker. (Loud cheers.) I am, therefore, perfectly convinced that this city will accord to Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, such a reception as will, not only testify to our absolute loyalty and devotion to the British Throne, but may favourably revive in the mind of our Royal Sovereign the pleasure which he himself derived from his auspicious visit to this country thirty years ago, (cheers) and will also afford to Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, subject for present gratification and most pleasing retrospection in years to come. In giving to Their Royal Highnesses an eminently hearty and honourable reception, we will do ourselves the greatest honour. I am sure that the Executive Committee to be appointed will spare no pains to fulfil to the utmost the strong unanimous desire of the Bombay public to make it a reception worthy of the occasion. (Applause.) I have, therefore, the greatest pleasure in supporting the resolution which has been proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

The fourth resolution was carried unanimously.

VOTES OF THANKS.

MR. JAMES MACDONALD.

Mr. James MacDonald, in moving a vote of thanks to the Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Sassoon J David, said: There are doubtless good reasons why the resolution which has been allotted to me should permit of no departure from the stereotyped conventional terms of the formal porposition which tenders to our worthy Sheriff the hearty thanks of this meeting for the trouble he has had in conveying it. I trust, however, you will allow me to understand that in an earnest expression of sincere congratulation upon his recovery from his severe illness, fortunately in happy time to participate in those coming events of which this meeting is the bright foreshadowing. On this understanding I beg to move that the cordial thanks of this meeting be conveyed to the Sheriff for the trouble he has had in convening it. (Cheers).

Mr. J. A. D. McBain seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

SIR D. M. PETIT.

Sir D. M. Petit moved that the best thanks of the meeting be accorded to his Excellency Lord Lamington for having kindly taken the chair. Sir Dinshaw said:—Before a meeting is dissolved, it is a rule that a vote of thanks should be passed to its Chairman. But the vote of thanks that I have to ask you to pass to the Chairman of this evening's meeting is not the customary conventional vote of thanks, but a genuine and sincere expression of our gratitude not only for the great trouble his Excellency has taken to come over to preside at today's function but for the much valued and esteemed sympathy that his Excellency has evinced towards the movement we have just set on foot. By carrying into effect the resolutions we have just passed we will not only perpetuate in a befitting manner the visit to our city of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales but we will also solve the difficulty of utilising in the best possible way the Crescent site. (Cheers). But above all we will have an institution the want of which we have often felt and the absence of which has been to Bombay a great shortcoming. That shortcoming will now be soon removed, and we will have a Museum, let us hope worthy of our city, worthy of the proud motto it bears and worthy of the great name it is going to be connected with. But we can hardly hope to carry out such an ambitious programme without the valued help and cooperation of the head of the Government of our Presidency. By extending to us this help and cooperation his Excellency Lord Lamington has laid us under a deep debt of gratitude for which we will always feel thankful to him, and will always remember him as the Governor in whose regime an urgent want of the city was supplied. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim seconded the resolution which was put to the meeting by Sir P. M. Mehta and carried amidst prolonged cheering.

LORD LAMINGTON'S REPLY.

In acknowledging thanks, his Excellency said: Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim gentlemen, I thank you for the great enthusiasm with which you have received the resolution that always concludes a meeting, and I also have to thank those speakers who have dwelt upon really the very insignificant part that I have played hitherto in this movement. And again let me repeat that I do not wish to play anything but a very insignificant part in connection with the Museum. But I want the living interest of the people of Bombay. For myself, I do not care how beautiful a building is whether church, temple or museum. Unless it represents the embodiment of human interest and human life to me, it is mere stones and mortar and represents nothing worthy of memory. And gentlemen, allusion has been made, and I think it is a hopeful sign of the interest that will be taken, to the throngs of people that pass through the galleries of the museum at Madras. Even the one, not very splendid museum, at the Victoria Gardens, as I have been told, is visited on holidays and other days by people in considerable numbers. I only say this to prove that it is a very distinct want that we are this afternoon seeking to supply. May I say, in connection with their Royal Highnesses that I think you will find them guests who will fully, repay what you can do for them. I have mentioned what has been the effect of their tour to the Colonies and what an effect his Royal Highness' speech had upon the British public at home, as well as upon all those who dwelt in the far-off Dependencies. And I can also assured you, you will find her Royal Highness one who will take a most active interest and will desire to crowd as far as possible into her sojourn in this country, every opportunity to acquire information about the people, no matter of what sect, and also whose sympathy will show itself in her very looks. (cheers). That I know by experience, because I have myself seen their Royal Highnesses when they toured in Australia. And as regards those celebrations of an evanescent character, I am confident that nothing will delight their Royal Highnesses more than the picturesque adornment that this city can exhibit on an occasion like that with its crowded streets and I am bound to say, its enthusiastic multitudes, and also by the very simple way of decorating the city by showing brilliant embroideries and such like articles which cannot be surpassed for effective decoration in my mind, and of which I have a personal recollection from the occasion of my own first arrival in your midst. But however evanescent may be the character of illuminations, or whatever fete may be devised by the Executive Committee, I am confident that we must not look upon those celebrations as strictly evanescent. They will sink into the minds and hearts of the people who will over look back on them with considerable fondness. One word with regard to the site of the Museum the Crescent. I am very glad to think that on the Committee who sat to consider the question of the Museum was Mr. Dunn, the chairman of the Improvement Trust, and I am very glad to see that he is present here this afternoon because I think it is very ample security that we shall have no difficulty in the acquisition of that site for the object we have in view. (laughter.) I once again thank you, for your cordial reception and I earnestly hope and thoroughly believe that this meeting is the earnest of an enthusiastic welcome to their Royal Highnesses (Loud cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated. As his Excellency Lord Lamington was leaving the Town Hall, the Band played the National Anthem, the banners of the mill hands waved briskly; and his Excellency left amidst peals of cheers.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 14.

General rain has fallen in Chota Nagpur and South of the Konkan Coast and nearly general rain in Assam and Bihar. Local rain has occurred in Burma, Bengal, the Submontane districts of the United Provinces and the Punjab, Central Provinces, the Deccan, South India and on the Ganjam Coast. The chief falls are Jalpaiguri 5 inches, Cherrapoonjee 4 inches, Berhampore 3 inches, Cuddalore and Mormugao 2 inches; Mormugao 2 inches: Meerut, Akyab, Purnea, Darbhanga, Karwar, Gaya, Rawalpindi and Goa 1¼ inches, Kodaikanal, Coconada, Darjeeling, Ranchi Mergui, Soni and Jubbulpure 1 inch, Monsoon conditions are somewhat less marked in Rajputana and intensified in South India. Nearly general rain is probable on the South Konkan Coast, and local rain in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, the Submontane districts of the Punjab, the Deccan and South India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 14TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole of the reporting area. It is in moderate to large excess of normal.

Winds are south-west or south-easterly at Mormugao and Mangalore, while calm and south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and at Neemuch, Sholapur and Bijapur.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures have been above normal in many places, an excess above 5° having been registered in the day temperature in Rajputana and at Malegaon, Amraoti Saugor, Neemuch, Jhansi, Agra and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy over a large area.

Rain.—Twenty-three stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 1·81" at Mormugao and 1·45" at Karwar.

Weather.—Monsoon is weak on the West Coast. Showers are to be expected along the West Coast and local rain in the Madras Presidency, over the Deccan and in the Central Provinces. Elsewhere little or no rain is likely at present.

Weather during the week ending 12th August, in the Trades regions:—

Mauritius:—Pressure had been '03" in excess of normal. Wind east-south-easterly and 9 miles an hour. Rain amounted to 0·85."

Zanzibar:—Pressure had been fairly normal. Wind variable and 6 miles an hour. Rain amounted to 0·95."

Seychelles:—Pressure had been '01" in excess. Wind south-easterly and 15 miles an hour. Rain amounted to 3·94."

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

INTERESTING BILE BEAN CURE.

BILIOUSNESS AND DIZZINESS ENDED.

Biliousness is very common in summer. Are you a sufferer? Do you feel sick when you think of food, or as soon as the room gets hot? Have you fits of headache which turn off to sickness, or are dizzy at times with sensations of nausea? If you have any of these symptoms, depend upon it your liver is out of order. A course of Chas. Forde's Bile Beans will rid you completely of all these unpleasant feelings. "I was bilious for three years" says Mrs. Eliza Howe, left, of Poole Road, Wells Street, Hackney (England). Every Thursday and Sunday as regularly as the week came round, I should have an attack.

"All the use seemed to go out of my limbs especially my legs; I could not eat, for everything I tried to take made me sick. I was dizzy and afraid to move lest I should fall and the splitting pains in my head, and especially at the back of the eyes, were almost unbearable. I could always tell when I was going to have a turn, because my eyes were very red and seemed as if they were being pushed out. The attacks would overtake me first thing in the morning, and I was fit for nothing and cared for nothing until well on into the next day. I was under a doctor for six months, but got no better, and really despaired of ever getting thoroughly well again.

"Fortunately, however, we read about Chas. Forde's Bile Beans, and my husband proposed giving them a trial. So we got a supply and after having three bottles I began to feel much better. Whereas I used to have attack twice a week. I then had a bad turn only once a month. I still kept on taking the beans, and to my great joy and relief I got better and better until as at the present moment I do not suffer in the slightest degree and have not done so for three or four months.

I certainly owe Bile Beans a great debt of thanks, and I shall never lose an opportunity of recommending them.

Bile Beans are the best known cure for all liver disorders, anæmia, indigestion, bad breath, constipation, piles, female ailment, "summers fag," debility, headache, fulness after meals, flatulence and blood impurities.

They are obtainable of all chemists and medicine vendors at Re. 1 per bottle, or post paid and packed free from the Bile Bean Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Rs. 1-2; 6 bottles. Large family bottles (containing three times the quantity of the ordinary size) Rs, 2-8.

FREE SAMPLE.—A free sample of Chas. Forde's Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamps (to pay return postage), to the Bile Bean Company's Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.
Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 15th August, 1905.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

(Concluded from page 5.)

From August 19 to October 27 a series of promenade concerts at the Queen's Hall will be given under the conductorship of Mr. Henry J. Wood, by the Queen's Hall orchestra. These concerts in past years have always proved so successful, and have been so extensively patronised by that musical public which, without making itself very prominent, constitutes so important a factor in the musical life of London, that one feels convinced that the probable success of the season is a matter which is scarcely within the bounds of discussion. At the present moment no detailed items have been issued as to the policy which will be followed during this series of concerts. "Eminent vocal and instrumental singers" will be engaged, and, with Mr. Wood at the musical head of affairs, one may always rely upon a very artistic season. It is hard to imagine the possibility of anything but great success in connection with the scheme which invariably at this particular time of the year attracts just those musical enthusiasts who, remaining in town, nevertheless desire to become reacquainted with many of the musical masterpieces of the world. To prove how thoroughly well Mr. Wood has carried out the scheme, it may be mentioned that no fewer than twenty-three sopranos, twelve contraltos, nine tenors, thirteen basses, eleven violinists, and sixteen pianists have been engaged as soloists; meanwhile special artists, from the instrumental point of view, have been engaged for other individual work, and the organists will be Mr. F. B. Kiddle, Mr. Percy Pitt, Mr. H. C. Tonking, and Dr. W. B. Rose; surely this is a list which should pass muster with any concert scheme either for England or for any central town abroad, even though we are so constantly reminded that London cannot be called a musical centre. Can Birmingham or Manchester, Leeds or Sheffield equal such a programme, extending over so long a period of time as this?

Mr. Frank Curzon has entered into a contract with Mr. Norman J. Norman for the sale of the Strand Theatre. Nothing is known at the moment as to Mr. Norman's proposals. He has for a long time been a familiar name on provincial theatrical posters, and for several seasons, he has toured in high-class comedy, with a very good company of his own. The bill of fare at the Strand has always been of the light order. In the seventies, the theatre was a popular home of Farnie burlesque, when the company included Mr. E. J. Odell, the late Mr. Charles Marius, and the late Mr Harry Cox. This was followed by a long spell of comic opera, with Miss Florence St. John as prima-donna, the late Mr. Ashley and Miss Violet Cameron (happily still with us) in the company, and Madame Favart and Olivette as the chief successes. And afterwards comic opera and farce divided the house between them in about equal shares. The Daly company paid a memorable visit to the theatre in the summer of 1886, and of late years Our Flat and Niobe have been two of the many successes associated with the theatre while A Chinese Honeymoon was another and the latest and in some ways the greatest. The house used to be called the merry little Strand, and, upon the whole, it has continued to deserve the title.

Translations and adaptations have been neither numerous nor strikingly successful at the theatres this season. At the same time, it is a little disquieting to find our two leading theatres falling back even temporarily on this class of work—His Majesty's with Business is Business, and the St. James's with The Man of the Moment. Other adaptations from the French have been His Highness my Husband at the Comedy, Theatre Everybody's Secret at the Haymarket and What Pamela Wanted at the Criterion. A very remarkable Dutch play, A Case of Arson by Hermann Heyermans was produced in a close translation, by that still more remarkable actor Mr. H. de Vries. A clever translation of a German romantic comedy, Renaissance attracted less attention than it perhaps deserved. At the Savoy Theatre a number of translations—Cavalleria Rusticana, Pagliacci, Du Barri—were produced together with some home-grown ineptitudes. The result has shown that even in the theatrical world there is a limit to the power of puffery.

A little vanity is a good thing

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER has repeatedly stated that he would not introduce the system of two years' enlistment until there was certainty as to the provision of foreign drafts by means of long service enlistment. If all we hear is true and if Mr. Arnold-Forster himself is to be trusted in a statement recently made in the House of Commons, we are yet a long way from the time, when that security can be felt. And yet the Secretary of State said in the House last week that he hopes to open short service enlistment this year, and it is an open secret that tentative measures are in hand affecting certain battalions, which are intended to be territorialised. Thus the authorities contemplate an experiment against which they have been repeatedly warned. The least evil will be that great expense will be thrown upon the country and much expense and trouble upon officers, who besides being deprived, so far as we can gather, of all opportunities of distinction, will be made responsible for the training of a constant succession of short service recruits, involving a good deal of hard work with little reward. The idea, of course, is to make a beginning with the reserve-producing machine, of which we have heard so much, but, in order to produce a reserve for the Army, a part of the Army is to be reduced in value. The plan is anomalous and absurd, but it is only part and parcel of a system which fails to recognise what a reserve really is, and how it should be created—a plan which sets no value upon the maintenance in complete efficiency for foreign service of the whole of our small Regular Army as at present constituted. The step contemplated is fraught with momentous consequences, and we sincerely hope that some explanation will be elicited from Mr. Arnold-Forster before it is allowed to be taken. The recruiting of the Army is not now what we should desire, and in some branches, including the Royal Artillery, there are disquieting prospects.

It is impossible, we fear, to doubt that the new short rifle, clever contrivance as it is, is proving a very serious mistake, and there are those who think its adoption a colossal blunder. There is a urgent need that the War Office should put the weapon under exhaustive trial, not under Bisley conditions, but under the conditions of actual service in the field. Soldiers will not require to be told that, in the matter of weight, every ounce will tell, but it may be asked whether to gain a little more than a pound we are not sacrificing too much. The rifle is ill-balanced, it does not come up well [redacted] snap shooting, there are difficulties in the hood-[redacted] the sight, and the ballistic results are not [redacted] should desire. The initial error was in [redacted] the cavalry and infantry should use [redacted] weapon, which is contrary to reason. All that was necessary was that they should use the same ammunition. There was no necessity to make a compromise. We still have the Lee-Enfield bolt mechanism, which is strong but not otherwise advantageous. The barrel of the long rifle had given results with open sights in the last Palma competition at 800, 900, and 1,000yds, which had proved its value, and in order to endeavour to make the shorter barrel its equal, the spiral was increased and the "lead" altered. The magazine action is excellent. The sights represent a marked advance upon the old weapon, the wind-gauge is an immense gain, the wooden casing is an advantage. But when all has been said and done, the short barrel remains, which ballistically must be inferior to the long barrel, and if all the improvements which have been added to the new rifle had been given to the old, it would undoubtedly have been a far superior weapon. The conviction is increasing amongst expert riflemen that a great blunder has been made, and it is for the Government to prove that we are not purchasing the slight reduction in the weight of the weapon at too great a price. Unless that can be shown it will be a colossal mistake to go on with the manufacture, except for the use of the cavalry. Mr. Brodrick in the House of Commons has recently denied that the weapon is badly balanced or the metal too soft; but he admits that a defect has been found in the magazine spring which has involved a modification. He threw no light upon the question of ballistics.

In the House of Lords, in reply to Lord Heneage, the Earl of Donoughmore threw some further light upon that very serious matter—the shortage of officers in the cavalry. The matter must necessarily give great anxiety to the Army Council, and there is the unfortunate reflection that the difficulty can be traced directly to errors in the past. Lord Donoughmore said that 321 cavalry officers had retired voluntarily or resigned their commissions since the South African War; 116 had in the same period received commissions in the cavalry—79 from the Royal Military College, 27 from the Militia, and 10 from the Universities. The total number of vacancies at the present moment was 65. A glance through the month's Army List shows the deficiency to be mainly among the 2nd lieutenants. The following regiments, the establishment of which is six 2nd lieutenants, have:—1st King's Dragoon Guards, 1; 3rd Dragoon Guards, 2; 4th Dragoon Guards, 2; 5th Lancers, 1; 8th Hussars, 3; 11th Hussars, 2; 18th Hussars, 3.

The United States General Staff has published a comprehensive volume upon the South African hostilities under the title of "Selected Translations pertaining to the Boer War." It consists mostly of articles from British and German sources, and contains a bibliography and index. The book, therefore, mainly represents Continental military thought with reference to the tactical deductions to be made from the war, and in the introductory remarks it is concluded that French and German tacticians, basing their opinions on the wars of Frederick and Napoleon and the European experiences of 1870-71 and 1877-78 as modified by subsequent improvements in arms and ammunition, are both to discover any signs of serious revolution in tactical principles in the experiences of South Africa. They rather hold the view that abnormal physical conditions, faulty handling, and the widely divergent training, temperament, and armament of the opposing forces brought about unsual tactical manœuvres and formations, which will not stand the test of future military operations conducted under normal conditions. Doubtless, says this introduction, the present war will decide once for all the tactical controvery, and mean while it is instructive for the United States army to form some idea of European tactical theories, as affected by the South African war. It is added that it will be peculiarly interesting to an army of the same races as our own to study our mistakes more especially as the British Army is also raised upon a voluntary basis; while the military successes and shortcomings of the Boers should obviously be of value to American soldiers in outlining future military policy.

We have so often insisted upon the vast importance of providing a supply of horses for the Army that we cannot but congratulate the Army League and the Brood Mare Society upon having taken some steps to enforce the point. Mr. W. Philpotts-Williams's lecture at the Hotel Cecil before the combined societies was listened to with great attention by many soldiers. The subject was "The Supply of Horses in Time of War," and a motion proposed by Colonel Maude declaring that the matter demands the serious attention of the Government was carried unanimously. The remarkable reduction in the amount of horse traction, owing to the larger use of motor vehicles, which will increase rapidly is adding to the gravity of the matter, and the Government has never shown anything like the zeal displayed upon the Continent. Colonel J. Hotham R. A., clearly points out the necessity of action in an article in the current number of the Journal of the Royal Artillery. The studs and breeding districts of other Powers are constantly being built up out of our best material. The French vote for a national stud in 1905 was £295 506, with the addition of £5,650 for the veterinary department and £30,000 for the encouragement of the horse industry generally. We only gave £5,000, and that out of a fund which was not originally Government money. Yet there are districts of England and Ireland which are preeminently adapted to development of the horse supply, and it only requires the liberal assistance of the Government to the farmer, and the adoption of rational measures, to ensure all we require. We would once more urge the Army Council to look into this very important matter.

The question of supplying shields to field guns is occupying the minds of artillerymen all over the world. Baron Binder-Kriegelstein has contributed to the "Militar Wochenblatt" a letter from Tokio dealing with the subject. He says the war has shown that artillery which is to open fire as soon as objects are discovered and to obtain rapid effect requires a large degree of independence of the shelter offered by the ground, which can only be obtained by providing proper shields. From his own experience in the war, the Baron certifies that the Russian and Japanese artillery has practically been buried, and that with the best glasses the guns were invisible so that the firing went on for days without decided result and it could not be a question of destroying the opposing guns. He declares that everything that is being said as to the destructive effect of artillery fire in the apracent war is fable, and rests upon exaggeration. The Russian and Japanesese guns have been handled with excessive caution. He is, however, undoubtedly right in regard to the question of shields, and says that the absence of this protection in the Far East has retarded decisive action. Contrary to the view of some German officers, the Baron is convinced that the shield augments the offensive power of artillery by making it partially independent of the ground upon which it operates.

THE glacier which has blocked the upper waters of the Shyok river, an affluent of the Indus, still remains unbroken. The position of the large lake that has been formed, is not clearly specified, but must necessarily be between Leh and the Karakoram range.

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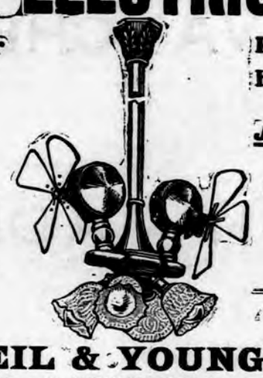

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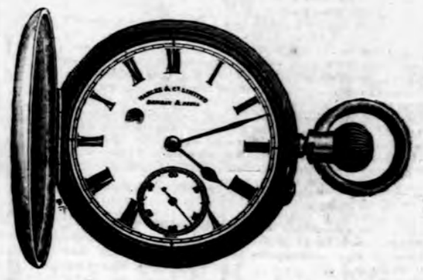

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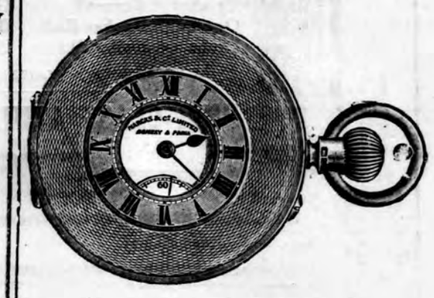

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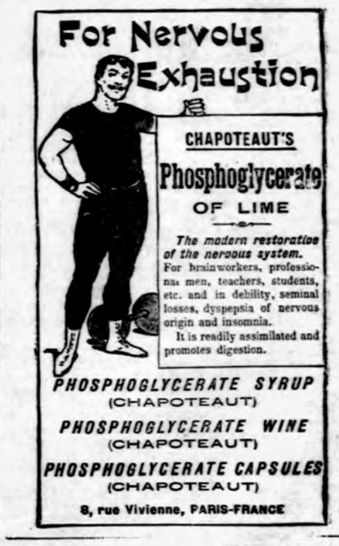

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